FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-144
Wednesday
27 July 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-144 *27 July 1988*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Observers To View Polish-USSR Exercises *[Warsaw TV]* 1
Joint GDR-Soviet Exercises Continue 1
Leistner Addresses Observers 1
GDR Calls For Speedy Conclusion of CSCE *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23-24 Jul]* 1

ALBANIA

Soviet Press Attempts To 'Manipulate' Opinion *[BASHKIMI 23 Jul]* 3

BULGARIA

Politburo, Government Approve CEMA Session 4
National Assembly Legislative Commission Meets 4
Khaskovo BCP Committee Elects New Secretary *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Jul]* 4
Sendov Elected New Academy of Sciences Chairman 4
Leaders Attend National Agriculture Conference 5
Agromachinery Trust Quality, Output Problems *[NARODNA ARMIYA 12 Jul]* 5
National Ecology Group Maps 5-Year Guidelines 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes Leaves for Holiday in USSR 7
Warsaw Pact Session 'Correct Course' Praised *[RUDE PRAVO 19 Jul]* 7
Hungarians Protest Danube Barrage Project 8
New Party Structures in State Enterprises *[RUDE PRAVO 21 Jul]* 8
Slusovice Computers on Exhibit in Moscow *[MLADA FRONTA 26 Jul]* 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Skepticism of Disarm Proposals Rebuffed *["He." in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jul]* 11
Reports of Unhindered Drug Traffic Denied 11
Honecker, Stoph Greet Castro on Day of Uprising *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jul]* 11
First Half 1988 Plan Fulfillment Published *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Jul]* 12

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Grosz Visit to U.S 31
Trip Reported, Commented On *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 23 Jul]* 31
Grosz Comments on International Issues *[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Jul]* 32
Activities in Washington Reported 32
Speaks on Soviet Troop Withdrawal 33
Holds Talks with Secretary Shultz 34
Meets World Bank, IMF Officials 34
Correction to Premier Grosz Visits California 35
Daily on Possibility of Soviet Troop Withdrawal *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 23 Jul]* 35
Daily Praises Dismantling of Missiles *[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Jul]* 36
Italian Senate President Spadolini Ends Visit 37
Daily Summarizes Aczel Visit to GDR 37
President Straub To Chair Paris Meeting *[NEPSZABADSG 19 Jul]* 37
Returns From Paris 37
Church Affairs Head Delivers 'Harsh Words' for Bishop *[Vienna DIE PRESS 19 Jul]* 37
New PPF General Secretary Huszar Views Role *[MAGYAR NEMZET 12 Jul]* 38

MSZMP Appoints Working Collectives, Committees *[NEPSZABADSAG 15 Jul]* 38
Interview With PPF's Imre Pozsgay Reported *[Belgrade NIN 3 Jul]* 39
Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 15 Jul]* 41
Leaders Public Appearances 7-11 Jul 42

POLAND

Olechowski Continues Official Visit to U.S. 43
Visit Previewed *[Lozinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Jul]* 43
Meetings Held in New York 43
Lecture on East-West Relations 44
REUTER Reports Ship Detained in Venezuela 44
Further Coverage on Official Gorbachev Visit 44
Impact of Visit Viewed *[POLITYKA 23 Jul]* 44
Priest Addresses Gorbachev *[PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI 24 Jul]* 49
Czyrek Views Pluralism, Pro-Reform Coalition *[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jul]* 49
'Revolutionary Changes' Viewed on National Day *[Majka in TRYBUNA LUDU 21-24 Jul]* 51

YUGOSLAVIA

Jansa Trial Draws to Close; Sentences Passed 53
Relatives, Public Await Outcome 53
Trial Ends; Zavrl Comments 53
Sentences Handed Down 53
Slovene Assembly Hears Trial Report 53
Slovene Protest Issued 54
Protest Letter Sent 55
'Dignified' Conduct Called For 55
Dam Protesters, Police Clash 25 Jul 55
FEC Nominations Endorsed by SAWP 56
Vojvodina SAWP Discusses Pancevo Protest 56
Demonstrators Carry Slogans 56
Kosovo Polje Meeting on Novi Sad, LCY CC 57
'Political Damage' Assessed *[Torov in BORBA 22 Jul]* 57
Kosovo Serbs Hold Protest Meetings 59
Montenegro LC CC on Kosovo 60
Comparison of Reports on LCY Plenum Preparations 60
LC Membership in Bosnia Declining *[BORBA 15 Jul]* 61
Dizdarevic Addresses Balkan TU Officials 61
Serbian Assembly Ends Session 26 Jul 62

U.S. Observers To View Polish-USSR Exercises

LD2507183088 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] A group of U.S. military observers arrived in Poland this morning, in accordance with the decisions of the Stockholm Conference, to observe the training of Soviet Ground Forces detachments and sub-units of the Polish People's Army, directed by the commander of the USSR Northern Group of Forces. In accordance with the document of the Stockholm Conference, the training was included in the calendar plan of military activity for 1988 and the CSCE participant states were, as stipulated, informed of the exercise.

Joint GDR-Soviet Exercises Continue

LD2607143088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Potsdam, 26 Jul (ADN) The joint troop exercise by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) and the GDR's National People's Army [NPA] continued today. The participating troops continued to extend their positions, sectors, and zones in the Brandenburg Luckenwalde, Eisenhuettenstadt, Peitz, Jessen, and Moeckern area and prepared themselves for defensive actions according to plan. At the same time decisions are being taken by the staff officers and orders ared being drafted for the coming battle.

Up to 17,800 members of both fraternal armies are taking part in the exercise led by Lieutenant General Aleksandr Chumakov, a commander of an army of the GSFG. Around 500 combat tanks, 330 guided antitank missiles launchers mounted on armored vehicles, around 230 artillery pieces over 100-mm, as well as 40 helicopters will be deployed. Less than 200 air deployments are planned.

During the day observers from CSCE states are expected at the exercise. Lieutenant General Guenter Leistner, deputy chief of the Main Staff of the NPA, will welcome them on behalf of the GDR Government and the GDR's national defense minister, Army General Heinz Kessler, in Potsdam, later this afternoon.

Leistner Addresses Observers

LD2607174288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 26 JUl 88

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 26 Jul (ADN)—The joint troop exercise by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army [NVA] continued today. [passage omitted]

In line with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, 40 observers from 20 CSCE signatory states came to the GDR. They came from Belgium, Bulgaria, the FRG, CSSR, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary, and the United States. The observers were welcomed in Potsdam by Lieutenant General Guenter Leistner, deputy chief of the NVA main staff, on behalf of the GDR Government and of minister of national defense, Army General Heinz Kessler.

In his address, Lt Gen Leistner said that the observers' presence at the maneuvers underlined once again the vital capability and efficacy of multilateral agreements for greater trust and security in Europe. He stressed the GDR's resolve actively to deepen and expand the process begun in Stockholm. The path in that direction has been demonstrated convincingly, and not least by the international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones, held in Berlin, and by the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political consultative Committee.

In this connection, he referred to the appeal from Warsaw to the NATO member states, the CSCE signatory states, and the entire international community to conclude as soon as possible a significant agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments. the new SED-SPD initiatives on confidence-building, peace, and raising European security also would contribute to stability and peace in central europe. they added to the valuable experiences gained with the Stockholm document.

Lt Gen Leisnter expressed his conviction that questions of maintaining peace, confidence-building, and disarmament also could be discussed in a spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding at open talks at this observation. He wished the observers much success in their activities. Afterward, they were acquainted with the objective, starting position, and stages of the exercise by means of maps and diagrams.

GDR Calls For Speedy Conclusion of CSCE

AU2507153388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—On behalf of the Warsaw Pact member states' delegations, the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Peter Steglich, on Friday [22 July] called on the plenum of the CSCE follow-up conference to conclude the Vienna meeting with a politically important document as quickly as possible. All efforts must be taken and every opportunity must be seized to achieve this, he said. Referring to the communique issued by the Political Consultative Committee at the Warsaw meeting, the GDR representative declared on behalf of the Warsaw Pact member states that they are ready to make maximum constructive efforts in order to solve questions, which are still pending at the Vienna follow-up meeting, as soon as possible. In the opinion of the Warsaw Pact member states, the Vienna agreements should aim—in a substantive and well-balanced way—at strengthening mutual relations within the CSCE participating states and at providing dynamism to the process of confidence-building and disarmament, as well as to comprehensive and overall cooperation.

The GDR delegation head pointed out that during the past few days the socialist states' delegations supported new efforts made by the neutral and nonaligned countries to eliminate current disagreements at the meeting as quickly as possible. This also refers to questions of human rights and humanitarian cooperation, the delegation head said. It is now indispensable to solve quickly and with mutual agreement those problems which are related to future negotiations on confidence-building, arms limitation, and disarmament. In Vienna, one has been waiting in vain so far for the appropriate steps by Western states. Now the important questions of military security must no longer be delayed, he said.

On behalf of the socialist countries' delegations, the GDR representative said that the negotiations on cooperation in the fields of trade, science and technology, and environmental protection also have to be speeded up in order to be able to complete the final document. In the current, decisive stage of the meeting all participating states have to act with the highest degree of responsibility and sense of reality, Steglich said.

Soviet Press Attempts To 'Manipulate' Opinion

AU2707082388 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 23 Jul 88 p 4

[Fatmir Zanaj article: "'Glasnost' and Graphomania"]

[Text] Gorbachev's ruling team is employing diabolical maneuvers in its attempts to manipulate Soviet public opinion. Brandishing the flag of "glasnost" and "freedom to criticize," they seek to win over to their side a mass of people, principally those who are prey to illusions, by encouraging them to write letters and express their views about the paths "perestroyka" should take in every field of life. According to the revisionists' data, the paper IZVESTIYA alone received 600,000 letters in 1987. The revisionists have begun to crow about this as "activating the human factor", and as a sign of the new reforms' "democratization and humanization of society." But you cannot hide the sun behind a sieve, and nor can such manipulation conceal the truth. Testimonies to Soviet reality, which also appear in the pages of the country's press, show that many letters are forged and are written by Gorbachev's opinion-making staff. "I could cite many examples," an ordinary Soviet PRAVDA reader wrote recently, "of how such articles for the papers are organized and written."

With such ideopolitical and psychological diversions, the Gorbachevians are trying to achieve certain objectives. The main aim is to foster the illusion that the new Gorbachevian political line is the product of extensive public discussion. Moreover, by "editing" the contents of letters so as to favor themselves, the followers of "perestroyka" are trying to "brainwash" people's political, social, and ideological thinking, cleansing it of every idea that does not suit their revisionist line. The "guided" writing and editing of letters has become one of the methods of this "perestroyka of the mind." In this way, the Gorbachevians submit all political commentary within the party and Soviet society to a liberal-bourgeois "school of democracy." Even Western observers notice with enthusiasm how what is called "socialist pluralism of ideas" is spreading through capitalist Soviet reality. Its paper war of criticism and controversy is a distorted reflection of the real class struggle among different currents in Soviet society. It is significant that the Gorbachevians hypocritically publicize "critical freedom and glasnost," while reminding all these currents of thought that their scope for activity is confined within the framework of the political alternative chosen by the ruling revisionist team. On 7 May this year, M. Gorbachev warned: "Let us not allow any magazine or newspaper to dictate another road to us by referring to multiplicity of viewpoints." It is obvious that, just like "freedom of speech" in capitalist countries, the paper war and "socialist pluralism of ideas" in present-day Soviet society must not affect the foundations of revisionist domination over the working masses. Otherwise one ends up in prison or a psychiatric clinic.

The followers of perestroyka, among other things, aim to divert the entire, bitter class struggle and to restrict all political confrontation to a "paper war." Revisionist Soviet philosophers now promote the theory that under the conditions of the technical-scientific revolution and cultural progress, what are called "culturization" and "democratization" have become "symptoms and means of waging the class war."

Yet such ideological and psychological measures cannot enslave every layer of society. We see now that conflicts have not remained purely on paper, but are accompanied by strikes, demonstrations, and serious political events in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Baltic Republics. Reality demonstrates that, for the sake of their political dominance, the new Soviet bourgeoisie must increasingly often accompany glasnost with violence, and must wage their paper war with rubber truncheons and bullets against demonstrators.

Politburo, Government Approve CEMA Session

AU2507191788 Sofia BTA in English
1709 GMT 25 Jul 88

"At the BCP CC Politburo and the Council of Ministers"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA)—The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers considered a report by the Bulgarian delegation on the results of the 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Prague from July 5 through 7, 1988.

It was pointed out that the decisions adopted at the session are important for the further enhancement of cooperation and for the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration. The decisions come as evidence of the new more rigorous requirements set to the operation of the C.M.E.A. and of the desire for a consistent implementation of the common understanding reached at the working meeting of the senior party leaders of the C.M.E.A. members in Moscow in November 1986 and of the decisions adopted at the 43rd Special Session of the C.M.E.A.

The implementation of the decisions adopted at the 44th C.M.E.A. Session will create favorable conditions for the promotion of the international socialist division of labor, for an acceleration of techno-scientific progress and for the electronization of socio-economic life, it will help Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia bring the level of their economic development closer to that of the European C.M.E.A. member countries.

The decisions of the session envisage an increasingly wider use of new forms and methods of socialist economic integration based on intensive techno-scientific cooperation and active direct contacts between the enterprises, the corporations and the economic organizations. New international economic organizations will be established, and commodity-money relations will be encouraged and promoted ever more comprehensively. The elements of an integrated market of the C.M.E.A. member countries will be consistently studied and purposefully shaped.

Bulgaria will be activating and promoting her participation in the international socialist division of labor on the basis of the progress in science and technology and of taking into account the steadily growing requirements of the socialist market and will take effective measures to ensure the immediate participation of commodity producers in the integration processes.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers approved the work of the Bulgarian delegation at the session.

National Assembly Legislative Commission Meets

AU2707101988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] At its session today the Legislative Commission of the National Assembly discussed a draft project on the responsibility of the state for damage caused to citizens. This draft project will be submitted to the Eighth Session of the Ninth National Assembly which is opening tomorrow.

The National Assembly deputies also discussed a report submitted by Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova on the results of the application of the new Family Code. It was established that since the new Family Code came into effect, a decrease in the number of divorce suits and divorces has been observed. However, the role of the influence exerted by the public and society in efforts to overcome the factors undermining the stability of married and family life is not sufficiently active.

It was stressed that the positive results achieved conform with the basic social goal of the Family Code, namely through the positive changes occurring in Bulgarian family life, to contribute to the further improvement of family relations and of relations between the family and society.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Radoslav Radev, chairman of the National Assembly Legislative Commission.

Khaskovo BCP Committee Elects New Secretary

AU1407101188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Khaskovo, 12 July (Oblast Correspondent Vanyo Stoilov)—In Khaskovo today a plenum of the Khaskovo Oblast BCP Committee was held, chaired by its first secretary, Mincho Yovchev. The plenum considered organizational matters. Because of his election as chairman of the Executive Committee of Khaskovo Oblast People's Council, Radi Semov was relieved of the post of secretary of Khaskovo Oblast BCP Committee. Ivan Krustev, previously the secretary of Stara Zagora Municipal BCP Committee, was unanimously elected as secretary of Khaskovo Oblast BCP Committee.

Sendov Elected New Academy of Sciences Chairman

AU2507193188 Sofia BTA in English
1722 GMT 25 Jul 88

["Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Has New President"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences held a general meeting today to hear a report on the work of its governing bodies during the period under review and to outline the foremost priorities of the restructuring of science in the light of the latest plenum of the CC of the BCP.

Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, listed among the positive changes in the last few years the decentralization of research activities with the establishment of research institutes outside Sofia and with the solving of specific practical tasks for various parts of the country. In future the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences should be used still more efficiently for the conduct of comprehensive research and for the formation of project groups and teams in direct association with the requirements of self-management.

On behalf of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, thanked the governing board of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for its efforts to promote Bulgarian science and commended highly the work of Academician Angel Balevski, who headed the Academy in the course of twenty years.

The general meeting elected new governing bodies. Academician Blagovest Sendov was elected president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Academician Angel Balevski was elected honorary president of the academy.

Leaders Attend National Agriculture Conference
AU2707102588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] A national conference on certain problems of restructuring in the agricultural sector at the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo was held at the Sofia People's Palace of Culture today.

The conference was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Petur Tanchev, by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, by secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

The conference was opened and chaired by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Our reporter Zakhari Stanimirov reports as follows:

[Begin Stanimirov recording]: A report on the work accomplished and on the tasks of restructuring within the brigades, as well as on the application of the piecework method in the agricultural sector, and on the development of agriculture in mountainous regions was read by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The report contained a detailed analysis of the work accomplished in fulfilling the tasks stemming from the July Concept of the BCP Central Committee, [words indistinct]. It was pointed out that no radical change for the better has been achieved, that the necessary efforts have not been made to overcome the administrative-bureaucratic style of work in agricultural management. The agro-industrial complexes are not restructuring. They are working too slowly and inefficiently for the consolidation of the brigades as self-managing producers of goods. Instead of facilitating the work of producers, the purchasing and supply organizations are intensifying monopolism and are obstructing direct access to the market.

The positive changes in planning and in the taxation system likely to stimulate self-management have not achieved any substantial successes. The task of consolidating the piecework system in all agricultural branches as a basic form of organization in the agricultural brigade was raised with great urgency.

In his report Comrade Vasil Tsanov discussed the question of agriculture in mountainous regions with particular emphasis, urging that bold steps should be accomplished to rent land on a long-term basis and to supply the necessary transportation equipment to the farmers.

Certain current tasks of agriculture were also discussed at today's national conference. Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a comprehensive statement. [end recording]

Agromachinery Trust Quality, Output Problems
AU1307165688 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Jul 88 p 3

[Report: "In the State and People's Control Committee—Fallback From Positions Won"]

[Text] In recent years the Agromashina Economic Trust has lost its leading role in the production and development of agricultural equipment in Bulgaria. Because of the trust's limited product range and the indifferent quality, its international authority has also diminished. This alarming finding was made by the leadership of the State and People's Control Committee.

The materials of the completed inspection show, for example, that whereas in 1985 over 29 percent of the products of the plants operated by the trust were new or improved, in 1987 the proportion of such products fell to 16 percent.

Yet the trust, which has its headquarters in Ruse, has responsible tasks. Although there are other producers in Bulgaria, the trust is a specialized organization that is required to meet part of agriculture's requirements for the relevant equipment. It also has to manufacture products for export, in return for which agricultural machinery not made in Bulgaria is imported.

Some of the reasons for the fallback from the positions won are objective in nature. For example, over 15 years 17 plants have left the trust, transferring their activities to other fields.

The weaknesses pointed out are major ones, and the leadership of the trust and the individual enterprises are making efforts to overcome them, despite the difficulties. Certain positive results have already been achieved. In the 1985-87 period, production of 26 new and improved products started.

Nevertheless, the National Agro-Industrial Union Association—the user of these agricultural machines and equipment—is still not satisfied with either their quality or their quantity. The trust is failing to create equipment which meets world standards in respect of its performance specifications, and which is competitive on the international market.

National Ecology Group Maps 5-Year Guidelines

AU2607165588 Sofia BTA in English
1556 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—How should environmental protection ideas be accepted as a creed, as a standard of conduct by every Bulgarian? This is the question which the delegates of the public organization "Movement for Environmental Protection and Regeneration" tried to answer when they met in a national conference here today.

The fourth meeting of the ecologist movement mapped out the guidelines for the next five years listed in a document entitled "Key Principles of the Organization and Work of the Nationwide Movement". Last May, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP adopted a decision on a radical reorganization of environmental protection work and on the implementation of a new ecological policy. The main ideas of the party document underlie the ecologists movement's program of action.

In his report Mr Krustyo Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, pointed out that nature conservation efforts in Bulgaria have not yet been placed on an economic footing. The idea now is to make a much more comprehensive use of economic approaches in working out specific standards, prices, taxes and customs duties. A new system of economic incentives and penalties is needed as an element of the state's ecological policy. The movement will give its wholehearted support to the establishment of an integrated national system of environment monitoring and information which should help identify promptly the extent and source of pollution and take timely measures against it.

The representative of the Fatherland Front (the ecologist movement functions under its auspices) stressed the need for a better legal framework. He is convinced that the new environmental protection law, which will be passed after nationwide discussion, will provide guarantees for an uncompromising observance of ecological standards and for a full-scale implementation of the BCP new ecological policy.

Bulgaria is actively involved in a number of international bodies and organizations working for environmental protection and herself has launched a number of initiatives: For the conclusion of a treaty on the ecological protection of the Balkans and for the holding of a European ecological forum in this country. The newest world movement—Ecoforum for Peace—has its headquarters in Bulgaria, the speaker emphasized, discussing international ecological cooperation for which a comprehensive system is in preparation.

Following a debate on the conference documents, the delegates elected a new nationwide committee of the movement. Mr Mako Dakov was elected chairman of the committee.

Jakes Leaves for Holiday in USSR
LD2607151788 Prague CTK in English 1438 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes left for a holiday in the Soviet Union today.

Milos Jakes was invited by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Warsaw Pact Session 'Correct Course' Praised
AU2007131688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Opening Window to Europe's Future"]

[Text] Certain favorable and pleasing changes have been occurring in international life. Nevertheless, fundamental changes have not been ensured yet. And this is what it is all about; achieving a turnaround in international relations, truly fundamental changes, which would help decisively fulfill the most important needs, interests, and aspirations of mankind. In the first place, today this is the urgent demand to consistently resolve the problem of the issue of war and peace; that means, developing on the plane of practical policy the disarmanent process on a global scale. This is the idea expressed by the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The thinking of the seven socialist states associated in the Warsaw Pact proceeds from two facts. On the most general level, there is no doubt that the accumulation of war arsenals, the continuing arms buildup, has reached an unacceptable level. This is not in the political interest of any single state or nation, and, in in its totality, it harms all of them—in the political, economic, cultural, and ecological spheres.

On the other hand, we can also see positive steps. The first Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of some nuclear weapons, the disarmament negotiations—developing like a fan—which include an ever-increasing number of issues, can serve as a concrete example. But the most important thing is that these are elements of rational, responsible political thinking, which is gradually permeating interstate relations, yielding the first fruits, and contributing to the qualitative renewal of the atmosphere of trust and understanding. To put it concisely: The situation in the world is contradictory. However, at the same time, prerequisites have been created for disarmament—this world problem number one—to make faster headway.

At the latest session the Warsaw Pact, states reemphasized their unchangeable objectives—a world not only without nuclear weapons, but without weapons in general, and also put forward instructions, outlined the way to arrive at such a future.

The issue of the future of Europe as a common home is coming to the foreground. It proceeds from the idea of the socialist states that there is no other road but a joint building of an integrated Europe of peace and cooperation, where an atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation would be established—this ancient dream of European nations. Every one of them, and even many times, has been subjected to the suffering of war during the course of history. There is no greater concentration of armies and weapons in the world than in Europe, where nuclear weapons are also stockpiled, and therefore it is necessary to begin with immediate disarmament precisely in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact has chosen the correct course. It wants to put an end to the many years of problems and feuding surrounding the imbalance in certain types of conventional armament, with the never-ending accusations about who has superiority and who does not. It offers NATO an immediate reduction of weapons systems on both sides where someone has a larger number at his disposal. The purpose of this is to achieve balance on a lower level. The Warsaw Pact states stress that the only possibility of reducing military confrontation is to gradually reduce armies and eliminate their armament. And we have come to another problem, which for years has been poisoning, and in its way thwarting, progress at the disarmament talks—the so-called issue of the "real number of armies and armament on both sides."

The Warsaw Pact proposes exchanging mutually verifiable data. Data which each side could, if in doubt, verify by an on-site inspection. It is an honorable and honest way to conduct talks, and it is really strange how someone who identifies himself in word with the need to disarm can claim that this mode is disadvantageous or even harmful for him.

The Warsaw Pact plan for conventional disarmament is divided into stages which are connected and linked with one another. That is, one is contingent upon another. After the elimination of asymmetries in various types of armament, the first stage should end with the achievement of approximately identical (balanced) collective levels of the number of armed forces and conventional armament of states who are members of the two military blocs. That is, the fewer armies and fewer arms, the lower the level of military confrontation. This would be the cornerstone for the further stages of conventional disarmament—for the reduction of the number of troops on each side by about 500,000 men and, in the end, the reduction of armies and arms to a level that excludes the possibility of a surprise attack and the waging of offensive actions in general. This is an objective which would, as is clear to everyone, qualitatively change the situation in Europe.

The plan is accompanied by a number of other peace initiatives, which proceed from the consideration that it would be beneficial and desirable to establish at the line of contact of the two military-political groupings zones

from which offensive weapons systems would be withdrawn. The objective is to again reduce the level of military confrontation, to add further building blocks to the construction of the common European home. A concrete measure in the military sphere is, at the same time, a political decision which influences the general atmosphere among states and nations in Europe, contributes to good-neighborly relations, understanding, and trust. Each such step opens the window to Europe's future. As is known, it was precisely Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who submitted this initiative, and we see in it socialist Czechoslovakia's practical approach to security in Europe, above all in the part in which we live, which is regarded as exceptionally important, that is, its heart.

Expressing this symbolically—developing the process of conventional disarmament is caring for Europe's health. Today a threat has emerged which fills all of us with apprehension—the continuing devastation of our environment. The ecological situation on our continent is also connected with the issue of the arms buildup in general, and it is being resolved on the same level as the issue of war and peace. In the issue of the problem of environmental protection the socialist states propose both bilateral and multilateral cooperation, they declare that the environment, its protection and use, and the creation of better conditions for the life of man are a joint interest of nations and states. They require joint measures as well as joint resources, because precisely in this problem of all humanity, which ranks second, immediately behind the arms buildup issue, one must realize that on this issue there exist neither borders nor barriers which separate the interests of nations and states. From the theoretical as well as practical point of view, this is a problem that concerns all humanity. Be it disarmament or ecology, it is an issue that concerns all, and must be approached as such.

The special importance of the Warsaw session lies in the fact that it is a distinctive expression of new political thinking. It combines the interests of the European nations. It links them together, identifies their main interests, while the interests and needs of any nation or state are incorporated in the general interest. The new political thinking is the irreconcilable enemy of the egoistic notion that the other side always thinks illogically and incorrectly, and is untrustworthy. It invokes the power of collective decisionmaking, and the joint evaluation of both a problem and a joint solution.

Hungarians Protest Danube Barrage Project

LD2707095388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] The Hungarian general public has recently questioned the usefulness of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system. RUDE PRAVO says today that there was even a demonstration against it and one National Assembly deputy even demanded in parliament that construction work on the Hungarian section should be halted. The government's daily paper MAGYAR HIRLAP made it clear where the doubts originate. It published the full text of an appeal by Professor Bela Liptak of Yale University in United States, who is a chairman of the Hungarian Nature Protectors' Fund. He vehemently protests the project, listing 26 points, but they are based on inaccurate data. His views are a gross insult to Hungarian and Czechoslovak water management experts because he throws doubts on their several years of scientific research into the effects of the Danube water project and the exact calculations of the hydrological, ecological, and economic contexts of the project. Hungarian specialists have disproved all his points and invited Bela Liptak to see the construction site: Yet this expert did not believe either the calculations or his own eyes.

New Party Structures in State Enterprises

AU2707094688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 88 p 3

[Interview with Karel Urbanek, CPCZ Central Committee Department head, by Vaclav Pergl: "What kind of Party Structures Will the State Enterprises Have?"]

[Excerpts] The law on state enterprises became valid on 1 July; it involves many changes in the economy and the party structure of enterprises, since the 412 newly established state enterprises have plants operating within a single district, and also within several regions. How will party structures be set up to establish conditions for a consistent assertion of the party's leading role? We spoke about this with Comrade Karel Urbanek, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's political-organizational department.

[Pergl] In June 1988, the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat adopted a document setting out guidelines for party structures in the newly established state enterprises. What is it based on?

[Urbanek] [Passage omitted] The document "Principles of Adjustment and Verification of the Party Structure in Connection With Setting up State Enterprises" was worked out on the basis of the main party document—the present statutes. However, in certain situations the document goes beyond them, since new things have to be verified under new conditions. [passage omitted]

With a view to implementing economic accountability in individual workplaces, the party structures should be amended. All independent units operating according to the principle of economic accountability should have independently operating party links—primary or partial [dilci] party organizations; small collectives and economic accountability units would naturally have only party groups [stranicke skupiny]. [passage omitted]

[Pergl] What will the party structure in state enterprises operating within a district be? Who will direct their organizations?

[Urbanek] [Passage omitted] State enterprises operating within a district will retain their present party structure, amended as described. In state enterprises with several primary party organizations, plant or enterprise party committees can be set up in line with the party statutes. The document also permits this when the primary party organizations in an enterprise operate in different places in the district.

There, the activities of primary organizations and plant or enterprise committees are guided by district party bodies.

[Pergl] What about state enterprises operating across the boundaries of a district or region?

[Urbanek] There, the situation is somewhat different. In many state enterprises where party organizations work in other districts or regions, new party bodies (state enterprise party committees) will be set up and tested—not automatically, only in state enterprises with a varied, diversified structure of primary organizations and plant (or enterprise) CPCZ committees. The document requires the existing plant or enterprise party committee to look after the tasks of a state enterprise party committee, especially if most party organizations in this state enterprise are in one place, and only some are in other districts or regions. The aim is to assert party influence under the new conditions of implementing the law on state enterprises, rather than to create complicated organizational structures and new bodies. [passage omitted]

[Pergl] You speak of a new kind of body—the state enterprise party committee. How will it assert its influence in enterprise management, the work collective's self-management, or the enterprise committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH)? And, generally speaking, what will its tasks be?

[Urbanek] Essentially, a state enterprise party committee will have two basic tasks: to implement the party's leading role via the Communists in enterprise management, the work collectives' enterprise self-management bodies, and enterprise bodies of social organizations rallied in the National Front; and to unify and coordinate the work of party enterprise and plant committees and primary organizations in comprehensively accomplishing the economic and social tasks of the state enterprise, in line with the party's policy. [passage omitted]

In line with the law on state enterprises, it will exercise its right of control over the management of the state enterprise and the socialist self-management bodies. The state enterprise party committee will also see to the party's cadre policy on enterprise level. Specifically, it will assert its influence in setting up work collectives' self-management bodies and job competitions, in selecting enterprise directors and appointing or dismissing his deputies. It will guide the Communists in the work collectives' self-managing enterprise bodies, the ROH, and other social organizations of the National Front in their implementation of the party's policy.

The party committees will adopt binding resolutions for the accomplishment of all these tasks.

[Pergl] Will their resolutions be binding, and for whom?

[Urbanek] The resolutions of a state enterprise party committee will be binding for its members; for the party organization in the management of the state enterprise; for the Communist director of the state enterprise and other executive economic management staff on enterprise level; for Communists in self-management enterprise bodies of the working collective and in other social organizations of the National Front. [passage omitted] The committee will have a coordinating function; it will not be entitled to guide the party's primary organizations in individual units, plants, workshops, etc. The primary organizations will continue to be fully managed by the party's district committees.

However, the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat has decided to test (as an experiment) the management of primary CPCZ organizations in selected state enterprises by the new state enterprise party committees in matters concerning the economic and social policy. We are counting on verifying this form of management in one of the state enterprises in the South or North Moravian region.

[Pergl] Since state enterprise party committees will not be entitled to manage primary organizations in a state enterprise, how will the party reach a uniform stand on decisive issues?

[Urbanek] In order to unify the course of party organizations throughout a state enterprise, the party committee will work out arguments for and recommendations and information on the accomplishment of tasks of our economic and social policy and the development of initiative at work (basing them, above all, on the needs and interests of the whole society, while bearing in mind the plans for the development of individual regions). Should a conflict emerge between the stands of the state enterprise party committee and those of the party's regional [uzemni] body or primary organization, the final decision will be made by a higher party body. [passage omitted]

[Pergl] Who will elect the members of the party committee and for how long, and how many members will it have?

[Urbanek] [Passage omitted] We want to test various election methods, because state enterprises can differ in size and in the number of their primary party organizations. Some state enterprises have only a few primary organizations, others have dozens, and the largest has more than 200. This shows that, if we want party committees to be businesslike and viable bodies, rather than enormous collectives, not all primary party organizations can be directly represented in them. However, the committee members must represent party organizations from the decisive units and large plants of the enterprise. The number of members of the new party

committee will depend on the size of the state enterprise and the ramification of its party structure. The document recommends 7-21 members. As for the term of office, it can be said that here, too, the rules for other kinds of party organizations apply: When the state enterprise is being set up, the members are elected for the period up to the next party conferences; after that, the rules of the document will apply—i.e. the term of office will be 2-3 years. [passage omitted]

In justified instances, particularly if a state enterprise party committee consists of more than 21 members, the CPCZ Central Committee can agree to its electing a presidium from among its ranks. [passage omitted]

Slusovice Computers on Exhibit in Moscow
AU2707102288 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Jul 88 p 3

["jet"-signed article: "Slusovice in Moscow"]

[Excerpts] "This is impossible! An agricultural cooperative cannot compete with industrial enterprises in electronics. I cannot believe it!"

Inspecting the TNS computer made by the Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative in Slusovice, Marija Zhitarchuk, research fellow at the Institute of Agriculture in Kishinev, the capital of the Moldavian SSR, makes a face as though she has been cheated. Maybe she is even thinking of the story about the Potemkin villages. And thus Dr Jaroslav Bartosek from Slusovice must explain, clarify, and prove. In the end, Marija believes that computers produced by an agricultural cooperative have their place under our conditions.

The Czechoslovak part of the international exhibition "Auxiliary Production in Agriculture" offers such a confrontation with the latest findings practically every day. [passage omitted]

The Czechoslovak part of the exhibition was assembled in the record time of 4 weeks by the staff of the Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative of Slusovice, using exhibits of seven other Czechoslovak agricultural enterprises. However, the basic part is from Slusovice. [passage omitted]

FRG Skepticism of Disarm Proposals Rebuffed

AU2707105388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 88 p 2

["He." commentary: "Still the Old Stuff?"]

[Text] Official Bonn—as we reported—has reacted positively to the Warsaw Pact's new initiatives. At the same time, however, last Thursday [21 July] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reported about strong opposing forces in an article entitled "The German NATO Leaders in Defensive Action. A Gloomy Picture of the 'Enemy Situation' Is To Dampen the Disarmament Euphoria." This article states that precisely now, that is, after the publication of the Warsaw proposals, NATO Secretary General Woerner has submitted a paper, which was drawn up by FRG General Altenburg, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, to the NATO partners. It teems with "threat factors," "terrifying imbalances," etc. The paper writes: "A trumpet call for rearmament, but not a word about the disarmament negotiations which are to eliminate precisely these imbalances."

It can hardly be considered a coincidence either that DIE WELT immediately painted the "enemy situation" in glaring colors the day after the publication of the Warsaw proposals. All the old stuff about the "unchanged threat" posed by the "massive superiority of the Warsaw Pact" was conjured up. It is striking, elementary, grave, it is stated. The "danger of a surprise attack" is enormous.

And what about our proposal to eliminate this danger not only in the third stage of the 3-stage plan proposed in Warsaw, but from the beginning onward, by zones with a reduced arms level on both sides of the line of contact of the military alliances, that is, in a way that appears credible to the other side and can be verified by it? For the author of this article "the security situation of the FRG is evidently endangered" precisely by this, reducing the armed forces would "not lead to more security and less danger, but to more danger and less stability."

Of course, this stupid stuff is carefully directed. Above all against those in the West who want disarmament instead of "deterrence" because they do not believe in the lie about the threat. That is, as can be learned from an analysis in last Friday's [22 July] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the overwhelming majority of FRG citizens. Only 6 percent consider "deterrence" necessary. But 79 percent want all nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from Europe.

It would be good if this were taken into account in politics. The "defensive action" of the "German NATO leaders" shows that the opponents of any kind of disarmament are increasing their activities. Thus it is all the more urgent that, with regard to disarmament, words are followed by deeds on both sides.

Reports of Unhindered Drug Traffic Denied

LD2607184288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jul (ADN)—In the last few days, Western media have again been circulating reports of transit passengers being able to smuggle drugs unhindered into (West) Berlin via [East] Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. These reports are fabricated. They have to be seen as a repeated attempt to blame the GDR for the drug problems in (West) Berlin, which the officials there cannot cope with.

ADN has learned from relevant sources in the GDR capital that well-trained specialists, modern technical methods, and sniffer dogs operate in order to prevent attempts at drug smuggling via GDR territory. Thus, several people in possession of larger amounts of drugs have been arrested at the border customs post at Schoenefeld Airport and at the border customs post at Friedrichstrasse railway station this year. Investigations have begun of these people, some of whom are permanent residents of (West) Berlin. Twenty-six kg of drugs, including 4.919 kg of heroin, have been confiscated.

Honecker, Stoph Greet Castro on Day of Uprising

AU2707100488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 88 p 1

[ND report: "Relations Between the GDR and Cuba are Deepening Steadily"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the national uprising, we convey fraternal militant greetings to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as to the Cuban people from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

Ever since the historical attack on the Moncada Barracks, which showed the way to a new and fundamentally human social order, the Cuban people, under the leadership of its Communist Party, has scored significant successes in reshaping the country. The Third PCC Congress, which drew up an impressive balance sheet of what has been achieved so far, decided on challenging new tasks to build socialism and defend the revolutionary achievements. In firm alliance with the other states of the socialist community, our two countries are making an active contribution to implementing the socialist peace strategy and banishing the danger of a nuclear war.

On the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, concluded in May 1980, our relations have steadily gained in breadth and depth. The GDR will continue to use all its strength to comprehensively strengthen and expand cooperation with socialist Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Cuban people new successes in further strengthening socialism, as well as good health and creative vigor.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph,

chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

First Half 1988 Plan Fulfillment Published

AU1907060188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 88 pp 3-6

["Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1988 National Economic Plan During the First Half of the Year"]

[Text] During the first half of 1988 the working people in town and countryside accomplished great achievements for the strengthening of their socialist fatherland and for the safeguarding of peace. Further progress was made in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. Based on the firm trust between party and people, the tested course of the main task is being consistently continued.

The basic guidelines for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress were given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his speech at the meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships.

The GDR made good progress in the main field of struggle, the unity of economic and social policy as the core of the economic strategy. Thanks to the energetic work and the creativity of the entire people, stable and dynamic national economic growth was ensured. Production output and efficiency were increased. In line with the SED's economic strategy, the new quality of economic growth, which is determined by the broad and efficient application of the key technologies, is gaining further influence. Production intensification, which is provided with lasting foundations, is becoming increasingly comprehensive. Science and production are being linked more and more closely.

Good results were reached in the trade-union-led socialist competition in the struggle for high performances per work day to steadily fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1988 National Economic Plan with regard to products, product ranges, and contracts. An expression of the broad development of socialist democracy is the citizens' active participation in line with the tested principle of "Participate in work, participate in planning, participate in governing!"

Team work between the local state organs and the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions in the region is gaining increasing importance in all kreise to safeguard the further performance increase and the improvement of the citizens' living and housing conditions in towns and villages.

The young people are making their contribution to the overall strengthening of the GDR in the "GDR 40 FDJ Call." The almost 45,000 youth brigades and 5,300 youth research collectives of the FDJ aimed their initiatives in particular at mastering the increasing requirements of the scientific-technological revolution.

In the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages—Join in!" citizens' initiative, new projects to improve housing conditions and to protect the environment were tackled in town and countryside.

The reliably functioning, efficient, and flexible system of socialist management and planning is the solid foundation for the dynamic development of the national economy while maintaining full employment and a maximum degree of social safety. It is being steadily improved in line with the demands of intensively expanded reproduction.

The increasing economic capacity facilitated further social progress. Production rationalization and automation are taking place for the well-being of the people. In the first half of 1988, housing conditions improved for 322,000 citizens through implementation of the housing program, the core of the SED's social policy. Another expression of social security in the GDR is the extension of recreational vacations for older working people by 5 workdays, which came into force on 1 January 1988. Stable prices for basic consumer goods, rents, services, and fares are of great importance for social security.

The fraternal alliance with the socialist states was further consolidated and deepened. The basic agreements between the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED and the CPSU, Comrades Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, on developing a qualitatively new level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR are being purposefully implemented. Close cooperation in developing and applying high technologies is increasingly being put into the foreground. On the basis of the plans, direct relations between GDR combines and

enterprises and their partners in the USSR and other socialist states were further developed in order to increase cooperation efficiency.

The GDR is making an active contribution to implementing the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000."

The economic tasks for ensuring national defense and domestic security and order were fulfilled.

The following main results were achieved in implementing the 1988 national economic plan during the first half of the year (Footnote one) (Preliminary data):

—The produced national income rose by 4.1 percent compared with the first half of 1987. Due to intensively expanded reproduction, performance increase was again exclusively based on labor productivity growth. In the national economy this went hand in hand with decreasing production input per unit of national income. The 3-percent reduction of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials made an essential contribution to this. In the "Return funds to the state—contribute to national income" initiative, the combines of industry, the construction sector, and the transportation sector returned energy sources, raw materials, other materials, and financial funds at a value of M520 million for direct disposal by the state.

With 70 percent, industry again made the decisive contribution to the increase in national income. It raised its net product by 4.5 percent. In the sphere of the industrial ministries net production increased by 7.9 percent and labor productivity by 7.8 percent. Industrial goods production increased by 4 percent. Prime costs per M100 of goods production declined by 1.6 percent.

In the construction sector, building output went up 4.1 percent. Net production rose by 5.4 percent, while labor productivity increased by 6.2 percent. Prime costs per M100 building output were reduced by 0.9 percent. The net product increase in the construction sector, as a contribution to increasing the national income, amounted to 4.7 percent.

In the transportation sector, a total of 22 million tonnes, that is 5.6 percent, more goods were hauled in domestic transportation than during the first half of 1987. A total of 96 km of electrified railroad track were put into service according to plan. The transportation sector increased its net product by 7.1 percent.

In agriculture the state procurement plan for slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 29,200 tonnes, that for milk by 131,000 tonnes, and that for eggs by 159.4 million units.

—In implementing the economic strategy of the 11th SED Congress, the high speed of introduction of key technologies was continued. Their economic utilization increasingly determines economic growth.

The microelectronic base of the national economy was further expanded by starting large-scale serial production of 64-kilobit memory circuits. By means of using new special technical equipment, the conditions for the start of production of 256-kilobit memory circuits were established.

Compared with the first half of 1987, production of monolithically integrated circuits rose by 44 percent; that of office, personal, and workplace computers by 37 percent; that of memory units for computer technology by 107 percent; that of printers for computers by 33 percent; that of optical fiber cables by 13 percent; that of special technical equipment for the production of active semiconductor components by 20 percent; and that of microprinting equipment rose by 23 percent.

The computer-technology base was expanded through the production of 27,241 office, personal, and workplace computers. The production of 32-bit computers and 16-bit computers with greater calculating speed and storage capacity was considerably increased.

At present, the national economy uses 57,000 CAD-/CAM workstations and work systems, whose utilization constitutes a steadily increasing contribution to raising labor productivity and efficiency. The 45-percent growth in software production decisively contributed to the safeguarding of the economic effectiveness of CAD-/CAM technology.

The number of industrial robots used increased to a total of 84,400. Their efficient utilization further accelerated production rationalization and automation.

—The contribution of science and technology to a higher national income has increased.

In order to reach top-level scientific-technological achievements and to accelerate the introduction of key technologies, 439 tasks of the Science and Technology State Plan were fulfilled and applied in production during the first half of 1988.

—A total of 94 percent of the application-oriented tasks that were fulfilled correspond to advanced international standards.

A total of 290 million hours of work time were saved in the national economy through measures of scientific-technological progress.

Production quality and efficiency were improved through production renewal. This applies to products worth M59 billion.

Production of goods with the "Q" quality mark rose by 19 percent.

An expression of the close links between science and production are the 3,023 performance contracts and the 290 coordination contracts that have been concluded to date between the combines of industry and the construction sector and the GDR Academy of Sciences, the universities, and colleges and that are aimed at attaining top-level achievements in products and technologies.

—In order to strengthen the material-technical base of the national economy and to continue the social policy, investments amounting to M34 billion were carried out during the first half of 1988.

In the production areas the investment volume rose by 13 percent.

More than three-quarters of the investments in the processing industry were used for the modernization of basic assets.

In the national economy, 17 percent more of branch-specific rationalization means were produced than during the first half of 1987.

—In trade with the socialist and nonsocialist states the GDR gained an export surplus of M2 billion valuta marks. The total foreign trade turnover amounted to 81 billion valuta marks. With a share of almost 40 percent in the foreign trade turnover, the USSR is the GDR's most important trading partner.

—In line with the unity of economic and social policy, progress in production was used to further improve the working people's material and cultural standard of living.

During the first half of 1988, 107,356 apartments were handed over to the people in implementation of the housing program in its unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation. In general, communal facilities were completed according to plan.

New establishment and restructuring of 150,000 workplaces in accordance with the principles of scientific organization of labor contributed to improving the working people's working conditions.

Net money income of the population increased by 4.2 percent on the basis of increasing performances in production.

A total of 450,000 working people were included in the continuation of bonus payment or achievement-oriented wage measures.

In comparison with the first half of 1987, retail trade turnover increased by 5.2 percent. Services and repairs for the population were raised by 6 percent.

The production enterprises of all fields of the national economy delivered 5.6 percent more finished goods for the population than during the first half of 1987.

—The shaping of the GDR capital city, Berlin, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the GDR was purposefully continued with the strength of the entire republic. The Berlin construction workers and the working people of the construction sector and other sectors from all bezirke are successfully fulfilling the demanding tasks. The 20,000 young people in the "Berlin FDJ Initiative" play a great role in fulfilling the building tasks.

I. [Roman one] Science and Technology [subhead]

The contribution of science and technology to the growth of national income has been increased. Decisive for this was the accelerated development and broad utilization of the key technologies.

During the first half of 1988, 59 percent of the application-oriented tasks set down in the 1988 Science and Technology State Plan were fulfilled; 94 percent of the 439 state plan tasks that were fulfilled correspond to advanced international standards. These results show that more and more combines are able to attain top-level achievements within minimum periods. In total, 2,590 new products, technologies, and methods from the state plan and the enterprise plans for science and technology were introduced into production. This makes it possible during the 1988 plan year to achieve production at a value of M25 billion with higher scientific-technological standard and greater efficiency.

Production renewal is taking place with high speed. The production volume of newly developed products rose by 10 percent. The proportion of goods with the "Q" quality mark among the newly developed products increased to 46 percent. A total of 34 combines already achieved a proportion of more than 60 percent.

Measures of scientific-technological progress saved 290 million hours of work time and brought these savings to bear on the labor productivity increase.

As a result of widespread application of the Schwedt Initiative, more than 50,000 working people were gained for other economically important tasks, in particular for the better utilization in terms of time of highly productive equipment, the strengthening of the enterprises' in-house production of rationalization means, and the increase of consumer goods production. These include 12,000 working people, for whose mostly monotonous and partially heavy physical work industrial robots were introduced. The new establishment and restructuring of 150,000 workplaces in accordance with the principles of

scientific organization of labor was aimed at productivity gains while at the same time improving the working people's working conditions. Work hardships were visibly reduced or completely eliminated for 55,000 working people.

By means of the purposeful utilization of scientific-technological solutions to reduce unit input of material and energy, material costs of M2.5 billion were saved. Scientific-technological measures facilitated the reduction of unit input by 223,000 tonnes of rolled steel; 23,000 tonnes of castings; 6,300 tonnes of nonferrous metals; and 130,000 tonnes of cement; and the reduction of unit input of energy amounting to an equivalent of 8.5 million tonnes of raw brown coal.

The results of the science and technology state orders that became effective in production for the accelerated development of the key technologies include the following:

—In the field of microelectronics special technical equipment for lithography, varnish coating, and plasma chemical layer deposits [plasmachemische Schichtabscheidung] were developed and introduced into production in order to develop and produce very large-scale integrated circuits.

A broad range of chip resistors on the basis of thick- and thin-film technology were introduced into production. Prismatic polyester capacitors, new acoustical surface wave filters, and automatic printed-board assemblies were used for further miniaturization.

—In the field of computer technology, the start of production of the EC 2157 ESER computer provides a new generation of electronic data processing equipment with higher capacity.

Further progress was made in the efficient use of CAD-/CAM technology in the national economy. The transition from individual solutions in the fields of production preparation and processes to unified solutions of computer-integrated production is taking place step by step. Examples of this are the realization of a complicated CAD/CAM system for medium-pressure facilities in chemical installation construction, computer-aided product development for fabrics in the VEB Forster cloth factory, and solutions for extensive automation of production control processes in power plants.

—In order to increase performance by means of flexible automated manufacturing systems, manufacturing centers with computer coupling were produced by the machine-tool combines "Fritz Heckert" in Karl-Marx-Stadt and "7 October" in Berlin. Complete technological solutions for injection moulding were transfered to production in the VEB "Herbert Warnke" Metal-Forming Technology Combine, Erfurt.

By introducing extensive computer-aided solutions from construction to manufacturing of, for instance, metal sheet components in machine tool production, labor productivity was raised to 600 percent and more. With the CW 800 manufacturing center, the automatic processing of cast steel was introduced and labor productivity was raised to 250 percent in the Halle Pumps and Capacitors Combine.

—New high-quality materials became effective for the reduction of unit input of material while at the same time raising production quality and efficiency. This particularly applies to copper-plated steel wire for the electrification of railroad tracks, copper and special-material wires for microelectronics, special steel for facilities that use saliniferous raw coal for steam production, metal-coated plastic foils for electronics and the packaging material industry, reactive flake board glue to reduce formaldehyde emissions, replasticized breaker-strip rubber for new rubber mixtures, expanded epoxy resin ranges for microelectronics, and polyacrylnitrile-based cotton-like fibers.

—Important contributions to the saving of work time, material, and energy by introducing new processing technologies and further developed processes in machine building. For example, the putting into service of a new facility for titaniumnitride coating facilitated the production of drilling tools with considerably improved quality and durability while at the same time saving tool steel. The durability of roller bearings is doubled by using ladle-metallurgically-treated [pfannenmetallurgisch behandelt] steels.

—In the field of biotechnology, a hormone preparation for better control of reproduction in pig breeding, a vaccine against strangles, and substances for biological pest control in intensive apple cultures were developed and introduced into production.

In water management, costs for materials, energy, and investments were considerably reduced through the introduction of biotechnological processes.

In order to expand the ranges of high-quality consumer goods for the population and for export, newly developed products were introduced into production, such as the new series of electronic reflex cameras, home stereo and double-deck tape recorders, a new generation of household sewing machines, cosmetics, sports clothes, and winter sports equipment, a new range of tents, newly developed luggage, and musical instruments.

The GDR's export capacity was further increased with new products. These include low-sulfur diesel fuel, asynchronous and gear motors, new harbor cranes, belt conveyors, open cast mining equipment, air-conditioned couchette cars, high-capacity rolling mill facilities, and automated systems of sheet-fed offset rotaries.

In basic and applied research the interlinking of scientific work between the combines and the institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges further increased within the framework of contractual research cooperation. More than 12,000 research cadres of the scientific institutions are working in line with the performance contracts concluded with 130 combines for the joint establishment of a long-term scientific lead of the combines with regard to new products, technologies, and processes.

Among the most important research results are:

—Technological bases for the production of optoelectronic indicating systems and for the manufacture of new materials for chip capacitors as well as new solutions for digital image processing in the production of very large-scale integrated microelectronic circuits.

—Bases for the further development of magnetic memory systems for hard-disk storage and a new architectural model for data communication networks;

—Technological and processing bases for new functional ceramics for use in electrical engineering and electronics and for the production of special modified polymers for coatings and glues;

—Measuring and monitoring equipment for biotechnology and new productive strains that have been optimized by means of genetic engineering for the manufacture of pharmacological substances and industrially important yeasts;

—Application-oriented solutions for increasing the performance of high-capacity carbon dioxide lasers for material processing as well as bases for the increase of light output—with lower energy input—of a new generation of compact fluorescent tubes.

The work stages planned for the first half of 1988 for the 193 tasks with which the GDR is contributing to the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000" were fulfilled punctually and with a high scientific-technological standard. Some 27 results were introduced into production, according to plan.

These include, among others, the following products and processes:

—Electronic components, including circuits for color television sets, equipment for analysis measuring technology, and semiconductor transformers for power plant automation;

—Computer solutions for rationalizing the design of industrial buildings, for production preparation and production of axle drives in automobile construction, and for the manufacture of diesel engines;

—Heat-insulated cars for higher temperature ranges, ship's cranes, and flexible manufacturing stages for automobile construction in the USSR, and complex solutions for automated manufacture of products of plastic-spraying;

—Processes for the intensification of fodder yeast production and a biotechnological process to eliminate phosphates from waste water.

The 5,300 FDJ youth research collectives played a considerable role in the achievements of science and technology. The 44 youth projects of the Science and Technology State Plan, which were handed over centrally, were dealt with according to plan. The following tasks were fulfilled with considerable economic results:

—FMS P 500/1-2 flexible machinery system ("Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt);

—Application solution for the semi-automatic repair of dredging buckets and shovels (Regis Brown Coal Installation Construction Combine);

—New generation of household sewing machines (Karl-Marx-Stadt Textima combine);

—Bases of multilayer metallization (GDR Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Carl Zeiss Jena Center for Research and Technology of Microelectronics).

In the "GDR 40 FDJ Call" the FDJ collectives established rationalization solutions that saved 65 million hours of work time and 8,500 jobs. In the "Industrial Robot" FDJ initiative 3,750 industrial robots were assembled and introduced into production; 470 patents were registered in the youth's inventors' competition.

The innovators, inventors, and rationalizers, as well as the young people in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement are making an important contribution to utilizing scientific-technological results for economic growth. In the state-owned economy more than 1 million working people participated in the innovators' movement. The innovations introduced into production during the first half of 1988 achieve an annual yield of M3.4 billion.

In evaluating the ninth Chamber of Technology congress, the members of the Chamber of Technology contributed with new initiative and activities to supporting the development and broad application of the key technologies, to ensuring high product quality, and to simultaneously reducing the input of work time, material, and energy.

II. [Roman two] Industry [subhead]

The working people of industry ensured a high growth in performance and efficiency with great labor feats in the socialist competition. By means of comprehensive intensification, industry made a decisive contribution to the dynamic development of the national economy.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries net production rose by 7.9 percent. Labor productivity went up 7.8 percent. In 133 centrally- and bezirk-administered combines production growth was exclusively based on increased labor productivity. Industrial goods production rose by 4 percent. A plan lead of M1.2 billion was achieved. Of 126 centrally-administered combines 121 combines fulfilled the industrial goods production plan and 117 combines reached the planned net production.

The performance and efficiency growth of industry was particularly determined by those combines that reliably fulfilled all the main targets of performance assessment and the production tasks in all state plan positions. These include:

Regis brown coal installation construction; Piesteritz agrochemistry; Teltow electronic components; Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combines; Torgau plate glass combine; Heiligenstadt Solidor.

In some combines, such as in the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" chemical fiber combine, Hermsdorf ceramics factory, and Berlin "Friedrich Ebert" electrical appliances works, it is necessary to intensify the efforts to fulfill the production targets continuously and according to the required products and contracts and to thus make a greater contribution to the growth of national income.

In implementation of basic decisions to safeguard the fulfillment of the state plan positions, initial progress has been made in the product-specific fulfillment of production targets during the first half of 1988. Particularly with regard to the following goods, which are important for supplies to the population and the economy and for fulfilling export tasks, production plans were fulfilled or purposefully overfulfilled if the appropriate material-technical conditions were available:

Raw brown coal, brown coal briquettes, caprolactam, polyvinyl chloride, special technological equipment for the manufacture of active semiconductor component parts, office computers, industrial robots, monolythically integrated circuits, microprinting equipment, metal-cutting tools, machines and equipment for chemical processing technology, as well as for the printing and paper processing industry, non-numerical controls, devices for pneumatic systems, window and mirror glass, pulp, household refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, color television sets, gas-operated water heaters, textile floor coverings, sheer curtains and curtains, as well as knitted outer wear.

To ensure a stable production growth and continuity in the production process, increased efforts are required in the production of a number of subcontractor products to achieve the planned goal. This includes electrical motors for the pump industry, steel castings or nodular graphite iron castings, material for electrical installations, low-level and power relays, pumps, and spare parts for agricultural machinery and self-propelled loaders.

In the area of the bezirk economic councils, net production and labor productivity rose 7.6 percent each. Industrial goods production increased by 4.2 percent.

Prime costs per M100 of goods production declined by 1.6 percent in industry. Exemplary high reduction rates in prime costs of 3 percent and more were achieved by, among others, the following combines:

Jena Carl Zeiss (6.1 percent); Erfurt microelectronics (6 percent); Leipzig Orsta hydraulics (3.6 percent); Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" printing combine (3.6 percent); Sonneberg glass and ceramics machine construction (3.1 percent).

It is necessary to tap further reserves for the reduction of costs.

This concerns primarily the following combines:

Berlin railroad vehicle construction, Magdeburg "Ernst Thaelmann" heavy machinery construction combine, Neustadt "Progress" agricultural machines, Karl-Marx-Stadt knitwear, Suhl Thuringen furniture combine.

Industrial combines increased the production of consumer goods by 6.8 percent and, within the domestic trade of consumer goods, supplied final goods to the population worth M36.8 billion at retail trade prices. The plan was overfulfilled by M864 million. Those combines in the consumer goods industry which increased production of final goods for the population by 15 percent or more include:

Wolfen photochemical combine (16 percent); Stassfurt radio and television combine (17 percent); Cottbus textile combine (21 percent); Erfurt outer wear (18 percent).

Combines whose manufacturing program comprises mainly means of production made an increasing contribution to the production of attractive consumer goods. In many of these combines product lines that determine the character of production were purposefully established for consumer goods production—product lines that make it possible to manufacture a great number of high-quality goods in an economical way. This applies in particular to the following combines:

Berlin power plant construction combine, with the series production of the further developed dry shaver TR 018; Frankfurt energy combine with the production of bass reflex speakers; Leipzig Baukema with the production of dumping and tumbling mixers.

In the sectors of bezirk-administered industry, it was particularly the combines with a production increase of 12 percent and more which essentially contributed to a greater supply of consumer goods to the population. These include:

Sebnitz plastics, Dresden Bezirk (15 percent); Karl-Marx-Stadt lamp production (18 percent); Kyritz electrical installation construction, Potsdam Bezirk (14 percent); Halle precision engineering works (24 percent); Olbernhau Erzgebirge lay art, Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk (12 percent).

The production of newly developed consumer goods for the population and export was up M1.8 billion, which corresponds to a 10-percent increase over the first half of 1987. A total of 35 percent of the entire consumer goods production consists of newly developed products. The combines are succeeding to an increasing extent in translating scientific-technological progress into new high-quality products with a pleasing appearance. Consumer goods production combines with a large share of newly developed consumer products include:

Karl-Marx-Stadt household appliances (54 percent); Meerane wool and silk (45 percent); Thalheim Esda hosiery combine (46 percent); Ribnitz-Damgarten furniture combine (50 percent).

The production of goods with the "Q" quality mark rose 19 percent and reached a volume of M55.9 billion. The 774 "enterprises of outstanding quality work" contributed essentially to producing goods of a high scientific level. Combines with a share of 50 percent and more quality goods in the entire goods production include:

Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" printing combine (68 percent); Berlin "7 October" machine tool combine (65 percent); Henningsdorf "Hans Beimler" locomotive construction-electrotechnical works (54 percent); Dresden ventilation and refrigeration technology (54 percent).

Costs for rejects and additionally required work were down 7 percent. Reduction rates of 30 percent and more were attained by the following combines, for example:

Brandenburg quality and special steel combine, Fuerstenwalde tire combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt cotton combine, Leipzig packing combine.

In some combines, including the Riesa pipe combine, the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck synthetic fiber combine, the Stassfurt radio and television combine, and the Berlin varnish and paint combine the costs for rejects and additionally required work must be reduced more consistently.

The in-house production of branch-related rationalization means rose 19 percent in the sphere of the industrial ministries. Increases of over 40 percent were achieved by the following combines, for example, which had already attained a high production level:

Magdeburg "Karl Marx" fitting works (51 percent); Berlin power plant construction combine (44 percent); Berlin Narva "Rosa Luxemburg" (43 percent); "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna works (47 percent).

The combines' own in-house production of rationalization means is increasingly developing into the main area for the modernization and automation of production, the center of top modern technologies. In this process, essential material-technical preconditions were created for rapidly introducing new products into production. Exemplary achievements in the first half of 1988 include:

—The production of special equipment for the introduction of new goods into production in the Dresden Robotron combine and the Suhl electrical appliances works;

—The equipment of 34 machine tools with microelectronic controls in the Magdeburg "Karl Marx" fittings works.

The contributions by the spheres of the industrial ministries to increasing net production and labor productivity and to reducing prime costs vary between the individual ministries.

	Increase in Net Production	Increase in Labor Productivity	Reduction of Prime Costs
	In percent as compared with first half of 1987		
Coal and energy	7.0	6.9	1.0
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	3.6	4.2	0.9
Chemical industry	11.8	12.5	1.3
Electrical engineering, electronics	13.8	14.4	3.4
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.3	6.8	2.2

	Increase in Net Production	Increase in Labor Productivity	Reduction of Prime Costs
	In percent as compared with first half of 1987		
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	9.1	9.7	1.9
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	5.1	5.5	0.9
Light industry	6.9	3.5	0.8
Glass and ceramics industry	7.4	7.6	1.2
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.5	7.0	1.0

The working people in the coal and energy sector ensured the stable supply to the population and national economy of electrical energy, gas, and solid fuels. Great achievements were accomplished in brown coal open-pit mining to clear the tracks and conveyor systems from mud that had accumulated in the spring and to ensure a stable output. Regarding important products from domestic brown coal refining, a plan lead was achieved. In the case of sifted coal it amounted to 422,000 tonnes, in the case of brown coal high-temperature coke 15,545 tonnes, and in the case of brown coal briquettes 141,000 tonnes. During the first half of 1988, 7.6 million tonnes of brown coal briquettes were sold to the population. A stable supply of city gas and thermal energy was fully ensured.

The repair and modernization program for large power plants, coal refining plants, and open-pit mining was carried out on the planned scale.

Geological prospecting work took place according to plan. It was primarily aimed at increasing the supplies of brown coal, abraum salt, construction, glass, and ceramics raw materials, as well as of ground water. A total of 6.3 billion cubic meters of city gas were produced. The plan was fulfilled 101 percent.

By increasing the manufacture of highly refined products, the working people in metallurgy made an important contribution to reducing the specific material consumption in the national economy. The proportion of refined rolled steel grades in the entire rolled steel output rose to over 82 percent. All metallurgical combines fulfilled or overfulfilled the main quality indicators of performance evaluation and fulfilled the contracts according to schedule and with the required quality. In the manufacture of high-quality metallurgical products, high growth rates were achieved in the following cases, among others:

Weldable low-corrosion constructional steel with increased tensile strength (35 percent); refined cold-upsetting steel [kalt stauch stahl] (19 percent); and weldless steel tubes with plastic coating or lining (14 percent).

Nonferrous metallurgy made a sizable contribution to introducing key technologies by providing subcontractor products with the required quality for microelectronics, such as special materials, bond wires, and base strip material.

In the chemical industry, chemical refining methods were swiftly developed further. More than 70 percent of the production increase resulted from more highly refined products. The proportion of light products, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and liquid gases in crude oil processing accounted for 69 percent; 26 percent of the processed crude oil substances were economically utilized. This made it possible to meet the increasing national economic demands for fuels and chemical raw materials, with the consumption of crude oil remaining more or less constant. In the production of important crude oil-based chemical raw materials and in the production of high-quality plastics and elastomer materials, high growth rates were achieved in the following cases, among others:

Methanol (75 percent); caprolactam (40 percent); butadiene (20 percent); polystyrene (35 percent); and synthetic rubber (68 percent).

New types of material were developed and introduced into production in the field of microelectronics and optical electronics. The production of antibiotics and enzymes on the basis of biotechnological procedures was systematically expanded.

On the basis of domestic mineral raw materials, the glass and ceramics industry increasingly produced high-quality glass and ceramic products for microelectronics, refining chemistry, and biotechnology, as well as for domestic supply. In the first half of 1988, newly developed products worth M1.7 billion were manufactured, including new consumer goods of glass, lead glass, and porcelain worth M0.4 billion. Half of the newly developed products carry the "Q" quality mark. Hight growth rates were achieved in the manufacture of high-quality glass products, including the production of multilayer safety glass (47 percent); window glass (21 percent); and lamp glass (11 percent).

In the sphere of electrical engineering and electronics, the pace of development, production, and application of microelectronic products was accelerated. On the basis of the close link between science and production, further preconditions were created for the broad utilization of CAD/CAM technology in the national economy, for the flexible automation of entire production sections, and the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods. The working people from the Jena Carl Zeiss Combine, the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, the Teltow Electronic

Component Combine, and the Dresden Robotron Combine played a decisive role in this. Through further intensification, production was increased by 12 percent in the Jena Carl Zeiss Combine, by 21 percent in the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, by 13 percent in the Teltow Electronic Component Combine, and by 38 percent in the Dresden Robotron Combine. In these combines, newly developed products accounted for one-third of the production. More than half of the combines' newly developed products carry the "Q" quality mark.

Great efforts were made to further increase the supply of electronic component parts.

The microelectronics base of the national economy has been further expanded through the start of the large-scale production of 64-kilobit memory circuits in the Dresden Microelectronics Research Center and the Erfurt "Karl Marx" Electronics Works. Through the use of new special technological equipment with highly effective functional characteristics, the preconditions for the start of the production of the 256-kilobit memory circuits have been created. In close cooperation between users and producers circuits were developed and produced in accordance with the specific requirements of the customers. The range of high-capacity equipment for CAD/CAM technology was expanded.

In heavy machinery and installation construction high growth rates in the production of machinery and equipment as well as of installations for the production, processing, and refining of energy sources and raw materials were achieved. These include increases in casting equipment by 29 percent, in complete rolling mills by 10 percent, in cement facilities by 37 percent, in jib cranes by 25 percent, and in fork stackers by 15 percent.

The qualitative level of a number of subcontractor parts was increased and their production was raised. These included increases in compressors by 9 percent, in pneumatic products by 19 percent, and in fittings by 7 percent.

In the combines of machine tool and processing machinery construction, an increasing number of qualitatively new products with high service values, good marketing chances, and high economic yields were produced by means of broader application of microelectronics. The products of the machine tool and processing machinery construction increasingly represent the interlacing of high-quality mechanics and microelectronics. About 74 percent of the produced cutting machine tools and 41 percent of the cold-forming machine tools are equipped with microelectronic measuring, control, and regulation technology. Compared with the first half of 1987, production of, for instance, industrial robots rose by 15 percent, that of numerically and computer controlled machine tools by 17 percent, and that of cutting machine tools by 9 percent.

The proportion of processing machinery equipped with microelectronics rose to 81 percent in the case of plastic processing machinery, to 68 percent in the case of textile processing machinery, and to 64 percent in the case of printing machinery. The production of machinery and equipment for the printing and paper processing industry increased by 10 percent and that of plastic processing machinery by 4 percent.

In general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction modern technologies were introduced more quickly and broadly. Production of a number of economically important products and subcontractor products was increased. The further development of the products and machinery systems for agriculture was particularly aimed at improving the mass-performance ratio, at reducing fuel consumption, and at raising service life and reliability. Production of machinery for soil cultivation, sowing, and fertilizing rose by 30 percent, that of double-chop forage harvesters by 16 percent, that of automatic loaders by 16 percent, that of facilities for the foodstuffs industry by 6 percent, and that of packaging facilities by 4 percent.

High-quality technical consumer goods that were produced in great numbers for supplies to the population and for export include particularly household washing machines, gas heaters, and household refrigerators.

In light industry especially the production of clothes was increased by means of further mechanization and semiautomation of production. The production of outer wear for boys and girls rose by 25 and 21 percent respectively and that of outer wear for ladies and gentlemen by 12 and 5 percent respectively. The broad application of CAD/CAM solutions led to a greater variety of patterns of various products, particularly in knitted and hosiery goods. Newly developed consumer goods for the population included fashionable and easy-care articles, such as terry cloth products, bedclothes, furnishing fabrics, carpets, textile floor coverings, and camping tents. The proportion of new consumer goods with the "Q" quality mark amounted to more than 50 percent.

The foodstuffs industry ensured stable supplies according to plan of basic consumer goods and high-quality essential and nonessential foods and beverages for the population. By refining domestic raw materials, the variety of, among other things, baked goods, beverages, and fish products were expanded. New products, such as potato-based snacks, were offered and progress was made in providing health-food products.

With the start of beer production in the Frankfurt (Oder) brewery, conditions for higher stability of beverage supply in this bezirk were established.

Development of the production of economically important goods compared with the first half of 1987:

	In percent
Electricity	104.2
Raw brown coal	102.4
Brown coal briquettes	103.0
Rolled steel, total	99.7
Refined rolled steel	101.2
Potash fertilizer	100.7
Nitrogenous fertilizers	110.4
Low-pressure polyethylene	181.9
Polyvinyl chloride	126.2
Unipolar integrated circuits	156.7
Bipolar integrated circuits	125.0
Office, personal, and workplace computers	137.2
Memory units for computer technology	206.7
Printers for computers	133.0
Optical fiber cables	113.4
Special technical equipment for the production of active semiconductor components	119.8
Microlithographic devices	122.9
Devices and facilities for monitoring, regulation, and control	121.3
Cutting machine tools	109.1
Machines and equipment for the printing and paper processing industry	109.9
Machines and equipment for the foodstuffs industry	105.6
Hydraulic products	104.5
Fittings	107.0
Pumps and compressors	105.1
Special electrical equipment for road vehicles	106.8
Color television sets	107.2
Outer wear for children	122.7
Outer wear for men	105.4
Outer wear for women	112.0
Goods of the purse making industry	106.5
Furniture and upholstered goods	106.8
Toys	105.8
Household refrigerators	105.4

The economical use of raw materials, other materials, and energy sources was further improved. Production growth was achieved with a reduction of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 3 percent. Unit input of products made of rolled steel, nickel, cast steel, cast lamellar graphite, and secondary aluminum and its alloys was reduced by 4 percent and more. The reduction of unit input of materials is mainly a result of the more comprehensive utilization of modern material-saving technologies and processes, the increasing application of key technologies and of technologies for higher refinement, the development of materials with more favorable qualities for the economical use of material, and of more strictly conducted work with enterprise norms and central state norm targets.

The metal-working industry achieved its 6-percent production increase with an input of rolled steel that was the same as in the first half of 1987. This corresponds to a specific reduction of rolled steel input by 6 percent. In order to achieve the planned reduction of specific input of rolled steel in the spheres of the Ministry of Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles, it is necessary to tap further reserves for reducing rolled steel input, in particular in the Ludwigsfelde Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) commercial vehicles combine, Neustadt "Fortschritt" agricultural machinery, and the Karl-Marx-Stadt IFA private cars combine.

The economical use of energy as a principal means of meeting the increasing energy demand was further enforced. Energy use was reduced by 4 percent. The savings achieved by the combines and enterprises as a result of the working people's initiatives and of favorable weather conditions were returned to the state for its disposal or for the further increase in stocks of energy sources in the national economy. This applies to, among other things, 480,000 tonnes of brown coal briquettes, 2.8 million tonnes of raw brown coal, and 340 million cubic meters of city gas.

The pledges made by the combines for 1988 to improve the economical use of energy were fulfilled by more than 70 percent by the end of June. Following the example of the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine to reduce electricity consumption lastingly and pervasively, more than 90 percent of all combines reduced unit input of energy. Above-average reductions were reached by, among others: Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" printing combine with 25 percent, Carl Zeiss Jena with 16 percent, Erfurt microelectronics with 20 percent, Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combine with 20 percent, Leipzig packaging combine with 18 percent.

The supply of raw materials and other materials to the national economy was reliably supported by means of a higher procurement of secondary raw materials and their more comprehensive recycling. It was possible to ensure a stable procurement of steel scrap, cast iron scrap, waste paper, and thermoplastic waste. The respective annual plan was overfulfilled in these positions. In total, 2.9 million tonnes of metal scrap, 344 kilotonnes of waste paper, and 700 million of returnable glass bottles and containers were collected.

Currently the proportion of secondary raw materials in the total raw material input in production of raw steel and copper amounts to 68 percent each, in the production of lead to 100 percent, and in the production of paper and cardboard to more than 50 percent.

With a yield of M1.6 billion in the "Economical Use of Material" FDJ campaign and the "Economical Use of Energy" FDJ initiative, an effective contribution was made to the efficient use of raw materials, other materials, and energy. The members of the FDJ and of the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization collected 246,000 tonnes of scrap and 79,500 tonnes of waste paper.

On average, the population handed in 22 kg of waste paper and 104 returnable glass bottles and containers per household. Households provided 43 percent of waste paper and 23 percent of nonferrous metals. The procurement of steel scrap, waste paper, returnable glass bottles and containers, and thermoplastic waste was increased in all bezirke.

The working people of water management, supported by 25,000 helpers, accomplished great achievements in combating floods. In combating the highest floods since the GDR's founding, especially along the Elbe, Havel, Saale, Unstrut, and Werra, the system of preventive flood protection stood a hard test. Through the altruistic work of the working people in towns and villages, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions—in close cooperation with the forces of the armed organs—the floods were drained off, generally without any great negative economic effects and damage to the population.

Measures for stable and high-quality tap water supply to the population, for harmless waste water disposal, for water management development in connection with the housing program, and for safeguarding industrial water supply to the national economy were purposefully carried out. During the first half of 1988, the households of 45,000 citizens in the countryside were hooked up to the tap water network and those of 19,000 citizens were hooked up to drainage networks and water purification plants. The focal projects to safeguard the tap water supply in the bezirk city of Dresden and to expand remote water supply in the Halle-Leipzig area were carried out according to plan. The capacity for waste water treatment was raised by a total of 784 cubic meters per hour. The performances for maintenance of water management facilities increased by 12 percent.

The lead achieved in water management over the past years proved its worth during the drought period in spring 1988 for irrigation and overhead irrigation on more than 1 million hectares of arable land.

In the interest of steadily improving the citizens' working and living conditions, the protection of the natural environment was closely linked with the economical use of energy and the tasks of recycling valuable materials by means of using new scientific-technological insights. During the first half of 1988, testing of the third flue gas detarring facility in the VEB electricity-coal, Berlin-Lichtenberg, and of a new straight coal gas purification plant in the Schwarza chemical fiber combine began. The environmental protection measures in the VEB brown coal refinement, Espenhain, and in the VEB "Albert Funk" mining and metallurgy combine, Freiberg, are being carried out according to plan. The comprehensive research and development program for dedusting and desulfurizing waste gas while at the same time regaining heat from various types of energy production facilites was continued. This applied, among others, to a test plant for the reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions in large power plants and also to varied measures of regional rationalization.

III. [Roman three] Investments [subhead]

A total of M34 billion were invested in the modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of the material-technical base of the national economy and in the continuation of the social policy. This is 12 percent more than during the first half of 1987.

In the producing branches, the investment volume increased to more than M27 billion, including the increase in industry to M19 billion.

Investments were increasingly concentrated on the modernization of existing production facilities and the transfer of advanced scientific-technological results into production, in particular on the use and application of key technologies. More than three-fourths of investments in the processing industry were used for the modernization of the existing basic assets. In the fields of heavy machinery and installation construction, machine tool and processing machinery construction, light industry, and the foodstuffs industry 80 to 90 percent of investments were concentrated on these issues.

During the first half of 1988, 6,400 industrial robots were newly installed in the national economy. Greatest efficiency is achieved in those places where they are firm parts of comprehensive modernization solutions for entire production stages. The following combines considerably overfulfilled the norm targets for the utilization in terms of time and for the gaining of labor for other economically important tasks by means of industrial robots:

"Walter Ulbricht" Leuna works, Erfurt microelectronics, Berlin "7 October" machine tool combine, and Karl-Marx-Stadt household appliances.

The use of CAD/CAM technology was accelerated. During the first half of 1988, 10,500 CAD/CAM workstations and work systems were newly put into service. They were primarily used in research and development, construction and design, the development of software, and for production preparation and control. The combines that made good use of CAD/CAM equipment in terms of time by means of planned organization of multi-shift work include:

Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" chemical fiber combine, Brandenburg quality and special steel combine, Eisenhuettenstadt "Hermann Matern" strip steel combine, Piesteritz agrochemistry, Hennigsdorf "Hans Beimler" locomotive construction-electrotechnical works, and Erfurt microelectronics.

Compared with the same period last year, an increase in industrial goods production amounting to M7.6 billion was achieved through the completion of investment projects. The facilities completed through economically important investment projects during the first half of 1988 include, among others:

—Facilities for the production of microelectronic products: diodes and transistors as well as high-voltage transistors in the VEB "Karl Liebknecht" microelectronics, Stahnsdorf; circuits in the VEB clock works, Ruhla; through hole-plated printed circuits in the VEB electrophysical works, Neuruppin; special technical microelectronic equipment in the VEB Elektromat, Dresden;

—Facilities for the production, better utilization, and higher refinement of domestic fuels and raw materials: for the production of raw brown coal in the Goitsche and Koeckern open cast mines; for the production of potash fertilizers in the "Suedharz" VEB potash enterprise, Sondershausen; for the production of steam in the "Max Reimann" heating plant of the VEB energy combine, Leipzig; of Wolpryla fibers in the VEB "Fridrich Engels" chemical fiber works, Premnitz; and of laminated plastic resins in the VEB Sprela works, Spremberg;

—Facilities for the application of progressive treatment and processing methods for the production of goods, such as copper-plated steel wire in the VEB rolling mill, Hettstedt; equipment for chemical processing technology in the VEB Germania, Karl-Marx-Stadt; pulse motors and mini-foil memories in the VEB Robotron accounting machine works, Karl-Marx-Stadt;

—Facilities for the production of investment goods, such as extruders and jet-molding machines in the VEB plastic industry machinery, Schwerin; machinery and equipment for mining in the VEB Lauchhammerwerk heavy machinery construction; cutting machine tools in the VEB machine tool factory, Aschersleben, in the VEB "8 May" large turning machines construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and in the parent enterprise of the Berlin "7 October" machine tool combine;

—Facilities for the production of consumer goods, such as fluorescent tubes and lamps in the VEB lamps and fluorescent tubes works, Brand-Erbisdorf; fabrics for children's anoraks in the VEB Greika, Greiz, and fashion printing, Gera; children's hosiery in the VEB Thuringia hosiery, Diedorf; toys in the VEB Piko, Sonneberg, and plastic and wood toys, Steinach; housing furniture in the VEB furniture industry, Muehlberg and furniture works, Stadtroda; rye and special bread as well as wheat pastry in the VEB baked goods combines, Frankfurt (Oder) and Potsdam.

Analysis shows that good preparation and exact carrying out of investments are important preconditions for quickly reaching the planned parameters of the new facilities and for punctually providing the planned finished production. The working people have to be prepared in time for operating the new facilities. Observing the planned dates of putting into service investment projects continues to be of special importance for performance growth.

The utilization in terms of time of important production equipment in industry increased to an average of 17.6 hours per calendar day. In the plant-intensive branches of basic industry, important production equipment was used 19.7 hours per calendar day and in the branches of the processing industry 16.8 hours per calendar day. By using the experiences of combines of the processing industry which are doing exemplary work in this field, such as Cal Zeiss Jena with 18.1 hours, Magdeburg "Karl Marx" fitting works with 17.8 hours, Karl-Marx-Stadt household appliances with 17.6 hours, Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combine with 17.5 hours, and Erfurt microelectronics with 17.3 hours per calendar day, further reserves can be tapped.

During the first half of 1988 investments amounting to M7 billion were used to implement the housing program and for the education sector, the health and social sector, culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports.

The facilities completed in these fields include:

—One teaching building of the Halle Pedagogical College;

—One hostel for post-graduate students in the Ilmenau Technical College;

—The open-cast mining college of the Freiberg Mining Academy;

—One hostel of the Schmalkalden Machine Building Engineering College;

—One laboratory building of the Rostock Veterinary Institute;

—Old-age and nursing homes in Berlin-Lichtenberg and Berlin-Hellersdorf, in Freital, Jena, and Karl-Marx-Stadt;

—The polyclinic in Prerow Square in Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, two out-patient clinics in Halle, and one out-patient clinic in Leipzig-Gruenau.

For the young people's leisure activities, 5 youth club facilities with 620 places were established within the comprehensive housing program and 16 youth club facilities with 1,105 places were established with resources of agriculture and with the support of the Peasants' Mutual Aid and the Consumer Cooperatives Association. Reconstruction and modernization measures were carried out in 29 central pioneer camps and in 24 youth tourism facilities.

IV. [Roman four] Construction Sector [subhead]

The construction workers fulfilled the planned construction tasks for the strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy and for the consistent implementation of the housing program. A performance

and efficiency increase was achieved by means of further deepening intensification. Particular efforts were made to raise the economy and quality of construction.

Compared with the first half of 1987, net production rose by 5.4 percent and labor productivity by 6.2 percent. Thus, performance increase is again exclusively based on the increased labor productivity. In 33 of 52 centrally- and bezirk-administered combines, labor productivity rose more quickly than net production. Building output increased by 4.1 percent.

High performance increases through rising labor productivity and good results in fulfilling the main targets of performance assessment were achieved, above all, by these combines: Halle chemical building and assembly combine, Magdeburg highway construction combine, Dessau cement combine, Magdeburg housing construction combine, Frankfurt traffic and civil engineering combine, and the kreis-administered construction sector of Magdeburg Bezirk.

Prime costs per M100 of building output were reduced by a total of 0.9 percent. In a number of combines and enterprises it is necessary to tap further reserves in order to fulfill the planned cost reductions. This applies, among others, to the Weimar special hydraulic structures combines, the Dresden cement light construction combine, and the locally-administered construction sector of the bezirks of Gera, Dresden, and Halle.

The performance increase in the construction sector was determined by the high effectiveness of the results of science and technology: 221 application-oriented tasks of the State Plan and of the enterprise plans for science and technology were transferred to production.

These include:

—The automated technical line for the production of universal frame shuttering in the Leipzig metal light construction combine;

—The CAM solution for project and process planning in industrial construction of the Leipzig building and assembly combine south;

—The microelectronic measuring, control, and regulation equipment for small heat producing devices that has been developed by the Leipzig technical building equipment combine for the population.

The results of science and technology contributed to the further reduction of building input. They decisively determined the reduction of unit input of rolled steel and sawn timber by 5 percent each and caused energy savings equivalent to 200,000 tonnes of raw brown coal.

In-house production of rationalization means increased by 18 percent, thus overfulfilling the plan. In-house production of rationalization means is increasingly becoming an important pillar of modernization and mechanization of building processes.

The industrial construction combines fulfilled the building output plan with a total of 100.4 percent and achieved an increase of 3.6 percent. This performance increase contributed to more concentrated construction work in economically important investment projects. Decisive for this was the progress achieved in the application of CAD/CAM solutions for the rationalization of engineering design and for more efficient building.

In industrial construction it is necessary to further increase performances and to make sure that all planned projects are completed punctually and are of high quality. This applies, above all, to the fulfillment of investment projects by the Hoyerswerda and Erfurt coal-energy building and assembly combines and by the Frankfurt building and assembly combine east.

The production of the building materials industry was more intensively directed at building measures for the reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of existing building stock. On the basis of domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials, as well as their higher refinement, the production of building materials and of prefabricated products increased by 5.1 percent. The plan was fulfilled with 100.8 percent. Particularly roofing board and insulating board, building locks and small iron work, aggregates, manual assembly blocks, hollow blocks, foam mortar components, small wall building material, wall and floor tiles, lavatory basins, and toilets were produced in excess of the plan. The construction sector provided finished goods at a value of M1.4 billion to the population. This is 13 percent more than during the first half of 1987.

The housing program in its unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation is being successfully and speedily implemented. During the first half of 1988, a total of 107,356 apartments were handed over to the population. These are 5,806 apartments in excess of the plan and 5,713 apartments more than during the same period last year. A total of 51,055 apartments were newly constructed, including 5,908 owner-occupied apartments. Backlogs in housing construction were permitted in 49 kreises.

A total of 56,301 apartments were modernized. Every second modernized apartment is located in municipal multi-family houses. Increasing housing construction in the cities also raises the attractiveness and operatability of many older residential areas. A total of 8,400 apartments were completed in the "Rebuild and Expand" FDJ campaign.

The new construction or reconstruction of communal facilities, which generally took place according to plan, contributed to improving supply and care for the population in the residential areas. During the first half of 1988, 2,602 places in nurseries; 7,151 places in kindergartens; 666 classrooms; 45 school gymnasiums; and 212 workplaces for doctors and dentists were completed. In Dresden, Frankfurt, and Rostock Bezirks efforts have to be increased to ensure that the planned communal facilities are handed over punctually and in line with location requirements. In order to improve housing conditions of senior citizens, 775 apartments in houses appropriate for senior citizens and 1,902 places in old-age and nursing homes were handed over.

The 3.6-percent performance increase in building repairs in apartment houses is of great importance for the preservation of housing stock. The kreis-administered construction sector overfulfilled the plan for building repairs in apartment houses by M41 million. In 30 kreises of the republic it is necessary to make up for existing backlogs, especially by tapping more intensively regional performance reserves. This applies, for instance, to the kreises of Zeitz and Halberstadt and to the Berlin city district of Marzahn.

In the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages—Join In!" citizens' initiative 102,933 apartments for older and needy citizens were renovated.

V. [Roman five] Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Industry [subhead]

The cooperative peasants and workers of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry ensured the stable supply of foodstuffs to the population and of raw materials to industry. The deepening of cooperation between crop and livestock production effectively contributes the performance and efficiency increase in agriculture.

The planned state procurement of animal products with regard to slaughter animals, milk, and eggs was overfulfilled in all bezirkes; 29,200 tonnes of slaughter animals, 131,000 tonnes of milk, and 159.4 million eggs were provided in excess of the plan.

	Fulfillment of the first half-year plan of state procurement	Development compared with the first half of 1987
	In percent	
Slaughter animals	102.1	99.7
Milk	103.4	100.3
Eggs	106.4	102.4

Output per animal was further increased. Compared with the first half of 1987, state procurement of milk per cow increased by 31 kg to 1,959 kg.

Further progress was made in the socialist agricultural enterprises in enforcing the measures fixed in the maximum-yield concepts for improving breeding results and for reducing animal losses. Breeding results increased by 6 percent for piglets and by 1 percent for calves. In total, 205,000 more piglets were raised than during the first half of 1987. Losses were reduced in all kinds of animals. The following livestock was available on 31 May:

	Number of animals in 1,000's	
	1987	1988
Cattle	5,822	5,783
Cows	2,032	2,017
Pigs	12,082	12,134
Sows	1,098	1,093
Young pigs	2,941	2,948
Sheep	3,033	3,045
Ewes	937	926
Laying hens	25,724	25,226

From the individual production of cooperative peasants and workers, members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and other small producers 4 percent more market poultry and slaughter rabbits, 3 percent more slaughter pigs, and 7 percent more fresh vegetables were purchased.

The cooperative peasants and workers carried out spring cultivation at high speed and with good quality. Thanks to great efforts, weather-related backlogs which existed until the beginning of April were made up for and the agrotechnically favorable periods for cultivation were observed with regard to potatoes and sugar beets. A total of 519,000 hectares of summer grain, 443,000 hectares of potatoes, and 199,000 hectares of sugar beets were cultivated. The cultivation of vegetables took place at the planned scope. As a result of damage, caused in particular by long drought, 57,000 hectares of winter grain and 29,000 hectares of sugar beets had to be ploughed up and were immediately recultivated, above all with summer grain, corn, and other fodder crops.

Great efforts were undertaken by the cooperative peasants and workers to keep the effects of the drought limited. The possibilities of irrigation were used to the utmost, corn cultivation was extended by more than 30,000 hectares, and additional fodder reserves were gained. By means of reconstruction and modernization, 32,960 hectares of arable land were developed for irrigation.

More fresh vegetables than during the first half of 1987 were purchased and the procurement plan was overfulfilled.

In close cooperation of science and practical work, it was possible to utilize scientific-technological results more

comprehensively and effectively in the LPG's and state-owned farms. Key technologies were use more intensively. This is demonstrated, for instance, by:

—Comprehensive processes to raise soil fertility and yields with economical use of assets;

—Instruments to detect the state of soil and plants accurately and speedily, such as speedy determination of the soil's contents of inorganic nitrogen;

—Biotechnological processes in livestock production to raise output per animal;

—Computer-aided solutions to optimize production structures in product-related cooperation groups, to plan and optimize transports, and to comprehensively use technology and organization of labor in animal sheds.

At present, agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry have more than 3,900 office and personal computers, including more than 1,600 in the LPG's of crop and livestock production. They are increasingly used for soil and stock management as well as for production guidance and control in animal sheds, greenhouses, and warehouses.

The efforts and initiatives of the maintenance collectives were aimed at ensuring the functioning of technical equipment in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry through effective care, service, and maintenance, particularly for spring cultivation, fodder harvest, and the preparation of the grain harvest.

The agrotechnical enterprises fulfilled the plan for maintenance services and increased their performance by 3 percent.

The plan for in-house production of rationalization means was overfulfilled. In total, rationalization means valuing M909 million were produced, that is 7.3 percent more than during the first half of 1987.

The working people of the foodstuffs industry are increasingly better able to efficiently process agricultural raw materials and refine them more highly. The plan for the sale of finished goods for the population was fulfilled. The contractual obligations with trade were observed. The production plans for meat, butter, sugar, hides, and furs were overfulfilled. During the first half of 1988, comprehensive measures were started to modernize meat and milk production, the refrigeration sector, and stock management.

Forestry provided the national economy with 5.3 million cubic meters of rough timber. These are about 243,900 cubic meters more than planned. The plan for the supply of rough timber was fulfilled in line with the required ranges. About 3,800 tonnes of raw resin were produced, thus reaching the planned targets. The production of consumer goods rose by 10 percent.

In order to increase the production of rough timber, 20,000 hectares were afforested, including 2,500 hectares in environmentally damaged forest areas that were afforested with more smoke-resistant kinds of trees. In order to protect and preserve the forests, 17,000 hectares were fertilized, including 11,000 hectares of fir forests that were fertilized with magnesium-containing lime and 6,000 hectares that were fertilized with liquid leaf fertilizers. The care for 29,000 hectares of young and medium-age forests contributed to greater order and cleanliness in the forests. In spring great damage was caused by numerous forest fires, in particular in Cottbus Bezirk. These fires destroyed 1,780 hectares of wood.

Young cooperative peasants and workers have an essential part in the results of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry. They achieved high performances in the "irrigation" youth projects, the "Healthy Forest" FDJ drive and the "Livestock Production" FDJ initiative. The "Economical Use of Fodder" FDJ drive earned M50 million.

The LPG's and state-owned farms of crop and livestock production and their cooperative institutions made an increasing contribution to the further improvement of housing conditions in rural areas. During the first half of 1988, 7,629 apartments were newly built or modernized with agricultural building facilities. These are 765 apartments more than during the same period last year.

VI. [Roman six] Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications [subhead]

The working people of the transportation sector accomplished great achievements in order to safeguard—in line with demand—economically necessary transports for the economy and the population as well as in border-crossing goods transportation. In inland traffic, a total of 22 million tonnes, that is 5.6 percent, more goods were transported than during this first half of 1987. All branches of transportation increased their performance.

The railroads carried 175 million tonnes of goods, that is 8.6 million tonnes more than during the first half of 1987. The focal point—with a share of 55 percent in goods transportation—was the supply of solid fuels and building materials to the national economy; 3.3 percent more solid fuels and 16.2 percent more building materials than during the same period last year were transported.

Further progress was made in the application of economical transportation technologies. More than 60 percent of the goods are transported in complete trainloads that cross greater distances without the need for switching. A total of 56 electric locomotives, 1,630 freight cars, and 1,300 large containers were newly put into service. The collectives of the "Railroad Track Electrification" central youth project electrified 96 km of railroad track according to plan. The tracks Angermuende-Pasewalk, Brieske-Hohenbocka-Knappenrode, Oderbruecke Frankfurt (Oder)-state border, and Eilenburg-Sprotta were put into service. The proportion of transportation carried out with electric traction increased to 47 percent.

Comprehensive work was done to further stabilize the tracks and to reduce restrictions on their use. Under complicated conditions of "utilizing and building" superstructure repairs were carried out on 2,947 km of tracks. This caused temporary prolongation of travel time.

Inland navigation transported 9.3 million tonnes of goods. Because of generally good conditions for navigation, over one-third more goods were transported than during the same period last year.

In accordance with the demand of the national economy, the transportation volume in inland road freight transportation rose by 4.9 percent. Performance in border-crossing transportation rose by 8.2 percent. The requirements of foreign trade were fully met.

Maritime navigation increased goods haulage by 9.3 percent. Loading and unloading in the maritime ports rose by 3.6 percent. In railroad ferry traffic between the GDR and the USSR transported 1.2 million tonnes of goods.

Public means of transport carried 11.5 million people on average per day. In order to improve passenger transportation, 73 streetcar wagons, 420 buses, and 130 passenger railroad cars were newly put into service. The development of the transport system for new residential areas in the capital city of Berlin, and in the bezirk cities of Cottbus, Dresden, Gera, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, and Rostock was continued. The Zoo-Esterwerda Square section of the extended E subway line in the capital city of Berlin was put into service according to plan.

In the posts and telecommunications sector, services to the national economy and to the population were raised by 3.5 percent. In telephone and teletype communications the performance increase amounted to 5.5 percent.

Through the extension and more intensive use of the existing technical facilities, 28,000 telephone linkups were established. The degree of automation in telephone communication was increased to 98 percent.

Regarding postal services, the existing 850 counter terminals are contributing to rationalizing the operating processes and improving the services in post offices.

Through the systematic expansion of the material-technical basis in the sphere of radio, especially reception in stereo of the program "Youth Radio DT 64" and of the GDR radio was further improved.

VII. [Roman Seven] Development of the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living [subhead]

In accordance with the unity of economic and social policy and on the basis of the increased economic efficiency, the living standard of the citizens was further improved.

The housing program, the core of the sociopolitical program, was continued consistently. Housing conditions for another 322,000 citizens were improved, particularly for workers families, families with many children, and young couples. Through the qualified allocation of homes and the promotion of voluntary exchange of apartments among the citizens, the local state organs have contributed to the existing apartments being used with higher social effectiveness.

During the first 6 months 109,627 children were born.

As of 1 January 1988, all working women who have completed 55 years of age and all men who have completed 60 years of age have been entitled to 5 additional days of annual leave. A total of 860,000 older working people will benefit from this sociopolitical measure this year.

In close connection with the increasing production output, the population's net monetary income rose 4.2 percent. A total of 450,000 working people were affected by the continuation of bonus payments and by measures aimed at payment according to performance.

Retail trade turnover increased by 5.2 percent. The supply of basic foodstuffs and other goods for everyday consumption was reliably ensured while the the consumer prices remained stable.

Increase in the quantity of the supply of essential and nonessential foods and beverages compared with the first half of 1987:

	In percent
Meat, meat products, and sausages	103
Fat cheese and fat cottage cheese	106
Margarine	101
Vegetable oils	106
Ready-to-drink baby food and food for small children	105
Fresh vegetables	112
Fresh tropic fruits	109
Sparkling wine	104

Regarding luxury foods, retail trade turnover rose 8 percent.

In the case of industrial goods, turnover increased by 7.5 percent. The sale of furniture, fancy goods, sports articles, for example, rose 7.6 percent, that of household and economic goods by 7.1 percent, that of chemical household products by 8.2 percent, of shoes and leather goods by 7.8 percent, and of textile goods by 6.5 percent.

In many combines great efforts were made to develop consumer goods that are in high demand and to produce them in sufficient quantity. Products that were newly or

further developed during the first half of 1988 include gas heaters for kitchens and bathrooms, boilers, carpets, and the "Spee Universal" washing agent.

Increase in the quantity of supply of industrial goods from domestic production and imports compared with the first half of 1987:

	In percent
Color television sets	117
Portable radio receivers	114
Motorbicycles	103
Refrigerators	105
Electrical stoves	106
Storage water heaters and boilers	110
Vacuum cleaners	117
Outer wear for grownups	102
Outer wear for children	142
Knitted underwear	101
Hosiery	103
Sports clothes	107

To ensure the supply to the population, during the first half of the year final products worth nearly M1 billion in excess of the plan were produced. Delivery shortfalls in domestic trade, particularly in the case of outer wear, furniture, and upholstery, as well as cosmetic products, caused supply failures. Especially in the Berlin and Loessnitz outer wear combines, and in the Dresden and Berlin furniture combines, as well as in the Berlin cosmetics combine increased attention must be devoted to the complete fulfillment of the plan tasks and concluded contracts according to schedule and with the required quality and the required range.

The sale of youth fashion products rose 7 percent. It is necessary to further improve the range of fashion products that are in great demand in terms of quality and quantity.

In total, services and repairs for the population rose by 6 percent, with private car repairs achieving an increase of 10 percent; photographic services increased by 15 percent, and shoe repairs by 16 percent. The network of service installations and repair facilities was expanded. It is important to further improve the range and quality of some services and repairs and to shorten waiting times. This concerns primarily car and umbrella repairs, as well as photographic services and the services of tailors. The services of the municipal management rose 4 percent.

Cooperative and private craftsmen increased services and repairs for the population by over 6 percent in the first half of the year. They are realizing more than two-thirds of these services. During the first half of 1988, some 2,700 licenses for new crafts enterprises were issued, particularly for bakeries, hairdressers, tailors, and shoemakers.

In public education the quality of teaching and training was purposefully raised. The polytechnical character of the secondary schools is further developing.

Kindergarten or day nursery places are provided for all children of the respective age groups if their parents so wish.

In polytechnical training, 39,500 employed and voluntary teachers taught the pupils from the seventh to tenth grades general skills.

A total of 169,000 girls and boys pledged during 5,691 youth initiation ceremonies to use all their power to further strengthen their socialist fatherland.

The vocational training of apprentices is carried out in 957 vocational schools and in 3,500 training institutions by 17,000 teachers for theoretical instruction and by 31,000 teachers for practical instruction. For the subject of bases of automation, every vocational school has at least one training room; 60 percent of the vocational schools have computer rooms. Over 90 percent of the apprentices participate in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement.

All school-graduates are given apprenticeships or places at technical schools or universities, and when they have finished their training, they they are entitled to a workplace.

At the 1,273 institutions of advanced vocational training, some 4,100 teachers, together with 70,000 part-time teachers, secure the required educational lead, particularly regarding the mastering of modern technologies and the broad application of key technologies. Every year, every fourth worker and employee participates in advanced training programs.

In the sphere of technical schools and universities, the efficiency of basic and advanced training, as well as of research increased further. In this connection, special attention is paid to achieving a lead in research. The close cooperation with the combines and institutions was expanded. The differentiated training of students in the area of information technology and practical application of modern computer technology was carried out at universities and technical schools in over 250 computer rooms and corresponding facilities of the enterprises.

Every year, over 130,000 working people participate in various forms of advanced training at universities and technical schools.

The efficiency of the health and social system was increased by expanding out-patient and in-patient basic medical care according to plan. A total of 53,000 physicians and dentists are working in medical care for the population. In particular, care by a family doctor was improved. Additional consultation hours early in the morning, late in the evening, and on Saturdays make it possible for many working people to visit their family doctor outside working hours.

By introducing new diagnostic and therapeutic methods and further new construction and modernization measures in hospitals and clinics, conditions of care for patients improved. In the first half of 1988 more than 4,000 artificial hip joints were implanted; 130,000 treatments with artificial kidneys and 1,200 heart operations with a heart-lung machine were carried out. Pacemakers of higher quality were made available.

In industrial medicine, more than three-quarters of all working people were taken care of by the enterprise health system. More than 170,000 citizens, primarily shift workers, working mothers, and people who work under more difficult conditions received therapeutical, convalescence, and preventive treatment.

Good conditions for the care and attendance of children who are less than 3 years old are provided by the 355,000 places in nurseries. More than 141,000 places are available in old-people's homes and nursing homes. In special institutions, 22,000 mentally and physically handicapped children and young people are fostered and looked after. A total of 43,500 places are available for handicapped citizens and people undergoing rehabilitation in protected workshops of the health and social sector and in enterprises.

Physical culture and sports receive new impulses from the "GDR 40 Sports Relay" initiated by the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Federation. This helps to further shape the mass character and the performance level of physical culture and sports.

A total of 25,500 children and young people participated in the competitions of the Children's and Youth Winter Sports Spartakiad and almost one million participated in the Summer Sports Kreis Spartakiads.

In Calgary the GDR team achieved its best result to date in the Olympic Winter Games with 9 gold, 10 silver, and 6 bronze medals. Moreover, the GDR's athletes won another 15 gold, 14 silver, and 15 bronze medals in world and European championships.

In the first half of 1988 the FDGB recreation homes at "Barenberg" in Schierke, "Fritz Heckert" in Gernrode, and "Emil Otto" in Plau am See were reconstructed and modernized according to plan. The former Soviet missile base in Waren (Mueritz) was handed over to the FDGB as a holiday home. At present, the first working people, especially families with several children, are spending their holidays in this home.

Artists and cultural workers efficiently enriched the intellectual life of the working people. They contributed to further increasing the GDR's international reputation. The 22d Workers Festival of the GDR and the 11th Culture Festival of the Working People of Socialist Agriculture in the Frankfurt Bezirk turned out to be an impressive demonstration of the high standard of national artistic creativity. The festivals of the professional groups expressed in an especially clear way the successful balance in further increasing the workers class' cultural standard, its influence on the development of socialist art and culture, and the creative adoption of the humanist heritage.

With more than 1.1 million visitors, the 10th GDR Art Exhibition in Dresden was a nationally and internationally outstanding event.

The publishing houses published 2,900 book titles with a total edition of 66 million copies, together with 10 million records and music cassettes. GDR publishing houses were represented at the international book fairs of Warsaw and Sofia, and, for the first time, at the International Books and Press Fair in Geneva.

The GDR's press, radio, and television have contributed to meeting the population's different and growing needs for information, entertainment, and education in various ways.

VIII. [Roman eight] Foreign Trade [subhead]

During the first half of 1988, the GDR achieved an export surplus of 2 billion valuta marks in trade with the socialist and nonsocialist countries. Foreign trade turnover amounted to a total of 81 billion valuta marks.

The tasks for further deepening the socialist economic integration within the CEMA countries were purposefully fulfilled by implementing the long-term agreements. The goods exchange with the states of the socialist economic area amounted to 57 billion valuta marks. The GDR conducts more than two-thirds of its foreign trade with these states.

The GDR's most important trade partner is the USSR, with a share of almost 40 percent in the total foreign trade turnover. The planned exports to the USSR were fulfilled during the first half of 1988. In line with the long-term agreements between the two states, high technologies, particularly microelectronics and computer technology, are becoming increasingly important in their cooperation. More than 100 government and ministerial

agreements are aimed at the accelerated development and application of the key technologies and the introduction of top-level scientific-technological achievements into production.

About 14,000 GDR working people who work in the USSR in the "Natural Gas Pipeline" central youth project accomplished great achievements. Under difficult geological conditions,they were able to lay the planned part of the natural gas pipeline and to complete two compressor stations, 216 apartments, and three communal facilities. The agreed performances in the construction of the "Krivoy Rog" mining and processing combine were carried out according to plan.

The direct relations between GDR combines and enterprises with their partners in the USSR were expanded. At present there are about 130 agreements for this direct cooperation. Almost half of the GDR's exports to the USSR that are envisaged in the national economic plan are carried out by combines and enterprises which have their direct relations. Within the framework of these agreements, there are close relations between, for instance:

—The VEB "Wilhelm Pieck" Mansfeld combine, Eisleben, and the Almalyk mining and metallurgy combine, to improve the quality of copper wire production;

—The VEB "Albert Funk" mining and metallurgy combine, Freiberg, and the Moscow factory for special alloys for the production of precious-metal-plated riveting contact-makers [edelmetallplatierte Nietschaltstuecke];

—The VEB "Friedrich Ebert" electrical appliances works, Berlin, and the Kiev production association for relays and automatics, to develop and produce electronic relays and automation facilities;

—The VEB washing machines factory, Schwarzenberg, and the "Kishinyovelektromash" production association, for the construction of a compact, electronically controlled, fully automatic washing machine, which was awarded a gold medal at this year's Leipzig Spring Fair;

—The VEB united cotton spinning and twisting mills, Floeha, and the Moscow "M. V. Frunse" cotton factory, to further develop the technical and technological standard of their production.

The direct relations between the combines and enterprises and partners in the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the SR of Romania have also stood the test and are developing well. They exist mainly in branches of the metal-processing industry and the basic and chemical industries, and are aimed at efficiently implementing cooperation in science and production that is envisaged in plans and agreements.

Based on the socialist economic integration with the CEMA countries, the economic relations with the states of the nonsocialist economic area were further developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In this process, trade relations with the developing countries were effectively linked with scientific-technological cooperation, cadre training, advisory activities, and projects for industrial cooperation.

The 1988 Leipzig Spring Fair made an important contribution to fulfilling the GDR's foreign trade tasks. It again promoted the expansion of overall beneficial international economic relations.

The balance of the first half of 1988 convincingly shows that the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy is being successfully continued through creative work by all people for further shaping the developed socialist society.

Fully in the spirit of the decisions of the sixth SED Central Committee session, the working people do their best to fulfill the 1988 National Economic Plan in the decisive year for the implementation of the tasks of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and to purposefully overfulfill it, if the appropriate material-technical conditions are available. The way toward this is shown by the SED's economic strategy that has proved its worth in daily life. The focal point is the increasingly effective linking of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. In the race against time, it is important more than ever before to consistently use the great intellectual and material potential of the GDR to attain top-level achievements and thus attain high economic and social results. On the path of further deepening intensification, it is necessary to increase the contribution of each individual enterprise and combine to the growth of the national income. It is of great importance that every enterprise carries out measures of socialist rationalization that are aimed at greater production continuity, good organization of labor, steadily increasing quality work, and the improvement of working and living conditions.

The decisions of the 11th SED Congress are being implemented in a climate of trust and affinity between party and people, which strengthens the positions of socialism and peace.

Further Reportage on Grosz Visit to U.S

Trip Reported, Commented On

AU2607123188 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Report by Dezso Pinter, MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent in San Francisco, on Karoly Grosz' agenda on 22 July, and on an interview with Ferenc Bartha, state secretary and president of the Hungarian National Bank: "Karoly Grosz in California—Our Partners Are Ready for Lasting Cooperation—Interview on Grosz' Talks With Ferenc Bartha—Meeting With the Leaders of the Bechtel Corporation"—date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The president of one of the electronics corporations, who was attending a reception held by the International Host Committee in San Francisco on 21 July, asked about the concrete goal of Karoly Grosz' visit to California. Grosz himself answered this question by saying that it would be difficult for him to pick out one goal. California is famous all over the world for its achievements in technological and scientific progress. He said he thought it was understandable that, while getting acquainted with California, he was primarily occupied with technological development and progress in a wider sense.

During this reception and also later, in the course of a dinner held by the Commonwealth Club and the World Affairs Council, Grosz said that only through openness, adjustment, and active participation in the global processes can Hungary remain competitive. "We should gradually eliminate the partitions which separate Hungarian enterprises and entrepreneurs from the world economy," he said.

Similar to what happened in Chicago, Grosz' presentation of the Hungarian goals was received with deep interest. The Hungarian presence on the west coast of the United States, is considerably smaller than on the east coast, although several enterprises are already well aware of the possibilities inherent in cooperation. The Bechtel Corporation, which is one of the outstanding enterprises among these, is one of the world's largest contracting and construction companies in private hands.

After arriving in San Francisco from Sacramento, Grosz embarked on a boat and sailed for 2 and ½ hours in the incomparably beautiful San Francisco Bay. This trip was mainly devoted to talks and, because the Bechtel Corporation also deals with industrial and enterprise policy issues and the elaboration of new strategies, there were many subjects that interested Grosz.

Bechtel would be willing to study Hungarian industry and investigate which industrial areas could be made competitive and which joint enterprises could be established. Its Hungarian partners would like to buy an investment management system from Bechtel and use it initially in the Paks Nuclear Power Plant expansion project. Commercial talks are already under way.

The managers of the U.S. large-scale enterprise repeatedly said that they would like to establish a mixed enterprise that would apply Bechtel technologies and methods in developing Hungarian industry and modernizing its structure. The corporation was jointly commissioned by Hungary and Austria to conduct a feasibility study on the world fair to be held in 1995, and to develop a monitoring system for the Bos-Nagymaros dam system [sentence as published]. The Bechtel managers did not hide their firm's interest in establishing relations with the Soviet Union, too; they think this could be possible in the area of nuclear energy and, moreover, in cooperation with Hungarian enterprises.

Grosz said to the Bechtel managers and, in the evening, to other important economic leaders in California that our goal is to flexibly adjust to world economic conditions and make renewal dominant in the Hungarian economy. The entrepreneurial spirit should be increasingly asserted; we need a socialist market economy where the market will develop into a fundamental institution integrating the entire economy.

The members of the premier's entourage usually participate in the talks. MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent Dezso Pinter interviewed Ferenc Bartha, state secretary and president of the Hungarian National Bank, on the experiences of the first days of Grosz' visit to the United States.

Bartha said the following: "Although politicians and leading bankers are rather occupied with the preparations for the presidential elections, there is considerable interest in Grosz' visit. We saw this in Chicago and this is what we are also seeing in California. The visit to Chicago was important for us in three respects. First, we have traditionally good commercial cooperation relations with the large machine-engineering, agricultural, and car-producing enterprises of the Midwest. Secondly, this is the region in the U.S. where the second financial exchange center implementing an independent business and financial policy was established. Third, this part of the United States is also important for us because this is where agricultural, technological, and scientific cooperation is concentrated. Our partners in the discussion were particularly interested in new Hungarian ideas and medium-term proposals. Some 3-4 very serious firms have demonstrated their willingness to cooperate—by providing a risk fund—in developing the Hungarian stock exchange, and generally in providing technical advice for the stock exchange transactions of Hungarian banks and enterprises. The representatives of two firms have already visited Hungary, met with their potential partners and had a concrete cooperation proposal already worked out. We are talking about opening an office in Budapest and jointly recruiting and investing entrepreneurial capital. They seem quite prepared to

hand over all the soft- and hardware related know-how and organizational experience necessary to elaborate the developing Hungarian bonds market and later, perhaps, the shares market."

"In recent years, the First National Chicago Bank [FNCB] has not adopted the slightly restrained attitude of other U.S. banks. Its officials continue to consider it important to foster partners' relations in all instances of financial cooperation with Hungary. The FNCB participates in a leading role in organizing syndicated loans for Hungary, and in its deposit policy it is relying on the Hungarian National Bank. Most of our commercial transactions are done with the FNCB. This is important because the FNCB is a recognized bank, it is developing dynamically, and whereas the profitability of other U.S. banks is on the average decreasing, it is one of the most profitable.

"Karoly Grosz' visit has made progress in the sense that all our partners are willing to substitute lasting cooperation for our traditional relations. That is, if appropriate themes are discovered—which would require Hungarian enterprises to demonstrate much more initiative—our partners would be willing to invest capital directly, to accept our products on a long-term basis, and to guarantee financial, technical, and technological collaboration in product development. I would like to stress that we need increased Hungarian activity. For example, a series of talks with the Marmon Group began 1-2-3 years ago. We have been unable to conclude an agreement because things are done slowly in Hungary. Now we have agreed that we will send a Hungarian expert who is familiar with Hungarian industry and to also familiarize himself with the 70 to 72 enterprises which belong to the Marmon Group. Consequently, concrete proposals for cooperation will be formulated together with the group's experts," said Bartha.

Grosz Comments on International Issues

AU2607105688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Report by Andras Kereszty, NEPSZABADSAG correspondent in Los Angeles: "Karoly Grosz in Los Angeles—The MSZMP General Secretary Speaks on Hungary's International Relations and Attitude toward Romania and Israel—Meeting With Armand Hammer"]

[Excerpts] MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz arrived in Los Angeles from San Francisco on 22 July. This trip was preceded by a long political dialogue in which the Hungarian leader first answered questions from members of the San Francisco-based Commonwealth Club and World Affairs Council and correspondents' questions which were presented a few hours later.

Members of the Commonwealth Club and the World Affairs Council—regular visitors at dinners held by these organizations, occasions when many leaders of world politics have shared their thoughts with their audience—began expressing their interest straight after Grosz' introductory sentences. They did so because Grosz put aside his previously composed speech which had been distributed in writing, and announced that since there must be so many questions, he would prefer to answer them. The participants—as well as the correspondents at the later press conference—wanted answers on several so-called sensitive issues.

Most participants expressed interest in Hungarian-Romanian relations, the situation of the people who fled from Romania to Hungary, and in what Hungary can do for the national minorities in neighboring countries. Grosz' reply was decisive and clear: "We are not mobilizing troops along our borders, because we consider the borders established after World War II as final. Any kind of border revision carries the danger of a third world war, and no nation has the right to endanger the existence of the human race because of its national interests. However, we should use the full range of political means to support those who want to live in Romania. We are giving the people resettling in Hungary the same rights as Hungarian citizens; and we do not obstruct people that wish to go on. We can do no more." [passage omitted]

Grosz was asked about the relations between Hungary and Israel, and whether people can freely emigrate from Hungary. "People who have wanted to emigrate have been able to so far"—said Grosz. "Some 0.3 percent of the submitted passport applications have been turned down. Primarily those people who have been refused a passport Hungary would willingly let out. We are bound by international agreement not to let people with criminal records go to other countries. Hungary does not discriminate between people according to who they are and where they want to emigrate or go. Regarding relations with Israel, the time will gradually come to change the decision made 20 years ago and reestablish full diplomatic relations." He said that in his talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in Hungary, they discussed the steps to be taken in this gradual process. Without diplomatic relations and with the existing representative offices, 17,000 Israeli citizens who do, and 60,000 who do not speak Hungarian visited Hungary in 1987. Several tens of thousands of people have indicated that they would willingly come to visit Hungary, and therefore Grosz announced that Hungary will establish a Malev office in Tel Aviv and open regular flights between Hungary and Israel. [passage omitted]

Activities in Washington Reported

LD2607182688 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Washington, July 26 (MTI)—From Tuesday Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is holding talks with members of the U.S. Government, the foreign affairs commissions of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and leaders of the Washington-based international monetary

organizations. On Wednesday Karoly Grosz is to hold official talks with President Ronald Reagan, who is to give a dinner in his honour. On the same day the Hungarian prime minister is to meet Vice-President George Bush, too.

Karoly Grosz was received in the centre of the city, near the Washington Memorial. In accordance with the established customs, the high-ranking guests arriving in the U.S. capital on an official visit are welcomed at that place. On behalf of the U.S. government John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, greeted the Hungarian prime minister.

After the welcome Karoly Grosz, accompanied by John Whitehead, drove to his residence where the politicians held cordial, informal talks. The official talks started shortly afterwards. Karoly Grosz first met Alan Greenspan, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve system, then he went to the National Press Club where the board gave a dinner in his honour.

In the National Press Club Karoly Grosz delivered a paper followed with keen interest, responded to questions. The Hungarian prime minister gave a comprehensive picture on the economic and political aspirations of Hungary and its government, the reform endeavours and the concrete ideas. He expounded in detail what he considered the essence of contemporary Hungarian aspirations: a better, more advanced, more effective and more successful policy should be elaborated in the interests of the Hungarian nation, to the benefit of the country's development. Our fundamental aim is to work simultaneously for the benefit of our country and for asserting the universal interests of mankind, he said.

Karoly Grosz spoke about the economic plans of the country and, in detail, about the reform of the system of political institutions. To attain the domestic policy aims, an appropriate international atmosphere is required, and Hungary seeks to contribute the dialogue. Karoly Grosz said that the aims of his visit to the United States complied with this process: It was aimed at introducing Hungary's policy in the United States on the one hand, and exchanging views on the world and the possibilities of cooperation on the other.

In reply to a question Karoly Grosz said that there could be any system in Hungary that favours socialism, should it be a one-party or a multi-party system. The Hungarian situation is the result of a historical process, to maintain the one-party system is not an issue of principles. For the time being no one knows what the future brings in this field. Karoly Grosz pointed out, however, that political pluralism can and should be realized also within the one-party system, and the current endeavours serve this aim and encourage this process. The political structure requires a democratic opposition so that it could recognize its incorrect decisions and steps. The current policy helps, and strives to create a forum for, this opposition. It is a matter of political culture how the opposition is cooperating with the government just in correcting the errors. So we have to develop this political culture, Karoly Grosz said.

Karoly Grosz emphasized that Hungary is a socialist country but cited Marx as saying that socialism is a transmittal system including some important elements of capitalism as well. The political reforms are indispensable for the economic ones, and they are justified. We should step beyond all what are obsolete and out of date, what hinder the development of the individual and society.

Concerning Hungary's foreign policy, Karoly Grosz underlined that Hungary strove for broadening the process of detente, promoted the settlement of European issues, and pursued a peace policy. In reply to a question, Karoly Grosz said that, during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, they 'did not negotiate, just talked about' the possibility of withdrawing the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary, and agreed to continue the talk. Karoly Grosz emphasized, however, that the withdrawal should be mutual on both sides. In reply to a question whether Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty in a given case, the prime minister said that it would belong to the competence of parliament or even to a referendum to decide upon an issue of such great import. 'I would vote against it,' he added.

Replying to questions on the Hungarian-Romanian relation, Karoly Grosz repeated the well-known, clear position of the Hungarian Government. He underlined that he was prepared to leave for Romania and hold talks there, the offer was valid. He added that many Romanian citizens applied for a Hungarian residence permit during their trips in third countries, at the Hungarian embassies. These applications also number several thousands.

Answering another question, Karoly Grosz said that the Hungarian press is free, independent, and free from party control. The party, however, also has the right to expound its view on the issues falling within its scope of interest.

Speaks on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

LD2607212088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Elemer Csak reports from Washington that the Hungarian premier has met the U.S. secretary of state.

[Csak] The U.S. secretary of state arrived at Washington's Grand Hotel a short while ago, and as I am reporting he is holding talks with Karoly Grosz in the prime minister's suite. The talks are being attended by State Secretary Laszlom Kapolyi, deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs, and Vencel Hazi, our country's ambassador.

On the U.S. side, George Shultz is accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Ridgway.

Karoly Grosz, who arrived in Washington this morning, earlier met Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. According to information obtained by this correspondent, the main subject of discussion was the planned economic measures. Thus, the prime minister outlined, for instance, the principles of the company law now being prepared and briefed the chairman of the U.S. central bank on the conditions by which the Hungarian Government wants to facilitate the situation of foreign enterprises investing in our country.

At around 1900 Hungarian time, Karoly Grosz took part in the National Press Club's luncheon. The organization, whose members are leading journalists, regularly invites foreign politicians to deliver lectures. In accordance with their wishes, the Hungarian prime minister gave an account of the current economic and political reforms and Hungary's foreign policy objectives. He then replied to questions. I counted more than 20 questions in the time available. In his reply, the prime minsiter said—among other things—that he is convinced that the majority of Hungarians support the program for renewal but are aware that restructuring will offend certain interests and the process will not be free of conflicts. In reply to a question on the expected level of unemployment, Karoly Grosz said: It is difficult to cite figures today because the extent of invisible unemployment within the factory gates remains unclear at the moment and much also depends on the pace of restructuring. One thing is certain: the government will not support lazy people and alcoholics. However, it will help those who temporarily lose their jobs or who need retraining.

Among international topics he was asked: Has the question of withdrawing Soviet troops from Hungary arisen? Karoly Grosz said: It has arisen and it will arise, but a unilateral troop withdrawal is impossible. In reply to another question, the prime minister said he supports the creation of a peace zone in central Europe.

Is it conceivable that Hungary might leave the Warsaw Treaty? The speaker was asked. Yes, if that is how a referendum were to decide. I personally would vote against it, said Karoly Grosz.

After his discussions with the U.S. secretary of state, our prime minister will hold talks with the leaders of the IMF and the World Bank. He is then scheduled to exchange views in the U.S. capital with Secretary of Commerce Verity.

Holds Talks with Secretary Shultz

LD2607222988 Budapest MTI in English GMT 2155 26 Jul 88

[Text] Washington, July 26 (MTI)—Tuesday afternoon Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his hotel.

According to the Hungarian delegation, the cordial talks lasted for one and a half hours, more than scheduled. Karoly Grosz spoke about the foreign and domestic policy endeavours and steps of the Hungarian People's Republic. He emphasized that the domestic and foreign policies of the country are in full compliance with one another. Hungary is part of the alliance system of the socialist countries, at the same time it pursues an open foreign policy and strives for expanding relations. As to the West, for historical reasons the Hungarian foreign policy concentrated on Western Europe. Now we want to expand our relations, in which we assign an important role to our ties with the United States. The recent years have witnessed a favourable development in bilateral relations, there are no debated issues between the two countries.

Karoly Grosz emphasized that Hungary attributed utmost importance to the further development of Soviet-U.S. relations and, in general, to East-West relations because further improvements in the international atmosphere are important conditions for all what Hungary seeks to achieve now.

George Shultz emphasized that interest for Hungary was growing in the recent period, the country had a 'good press' in the United States. He appreciated the development of bilateral relations. The secretary of state underlined that the Government of the United States attributed great importance to the enforcement of human rights.

After the talks George Shultz told the Hungarian correspondents that they held a general exchange of views on the Hungarian situation and the prime minister's impressions in the United States. They exchanged views on the situation in the narrower environment of Hungary, on the world situation in general and on Soviet-U.S. relations. 'The talks were very encouraging,' he said.

Meets World Bank, IMF Officials

LD2707083188 Budapest MTI in English 0719 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Washington, July 27 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is meeting President Reagan on Wednesday. The Hungarian prime minister arrived in Washington on Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon Karoly Grosz gave an interview to the U.S. television network CNN. Then he held talks with the vice-president and other leaders of the International Monetary Fund, and met Barber Conable, president of the World Bank. Both meetings were attended by State Secretary Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, and other members of the delegation. At the talks the parties reviewed practical issues of cooperation between the two monetary organizations and Hungary.

The Hungarian prime minister also met William Verity, U.S. secretary of commerce, who recently paid a visit to Hungary. Verity gave a briefing on the administration's plans related to the development of economic cooperation. Karoly Grosz pointed out that there are further opportunities for economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. The U.S. secretary of commerce gave a dinner in honour of Karoly Grosz and his party.

On Wednesday first James Baker, secretary of the treasury, is visiting Karoly Grosz at his residence. Then Karoly Grosz is to leave for the White House, where he is to hold talks of limited attendance with Ronald Reagan, to be followed by talks of extended attendance. Afterwards Ronald Reagan is to give lunch in honour of the Hungarian prime minister. The talks are expected to be concluded by a short press conference at 0830 p.m. according to central European time.

Subsequently Karoly Grosz is to meet vice-president George Bush. In the afternoon he is to hold separate talks with members of the foreign affairs commissions of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and give a press conference at the Hungarian Embassy. Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador to the USA, is to give reception in honour of the Hungarian prime minister.

Correction to Premier Grosz Visits California

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Premier Karoly Grosz Visits California," subheaded "Continues Tour," published in the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page 12:

column two, fourth full paragraph, first sentence ends: ...results of the universal human culture. [new paragraph]

Now, we want to make such an economy which stimulates everyone to better performance—pointed out Karoly Grosz who revealed the related ideas including the bill of association law which is to provide opportunity to the foreign operating capital. He also pointed out that for reaching such targets the politics should also change. (supplying indistinct words)

Daily on Possibility of Soviet Troop Withdrawal

AU2707094888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jul 88 p 3

[Editorial article signed by Hanna Szalay: "Withdrawal"]

[Text] Some people thought that an announcement on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed abroad might be made at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session last week. For obvious reasons, such speculations met with much attention in Hungary. However, no concrete announcement was made, and Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals in the Polish Sejm a few days earlier (a European security policy summit, the F-16's and offsetting the withdrawal of them, and a crisis center) were not included in the Political Consultative Committee's documents either, although we know from Karoly Grosz' report on the session, which was published on 18 July in MAGYAR HIRLAP, that Gorbachev had presented his proposals to the Consultative Committee, too. This prospect was mentioned beforehand by Soviet spokesmen. We do not know what happened in the end and why Gorbachev's proposals were not included in the documents. One can only assume that not everyone agreed with the proposals.

We are directly interested in his proposal concerning the F-16's, because if NATO accepts Gorbachev's proposal and does not redeploy its 72 F-16 fighter planes—which will have to do without Spanish hospitality in the future—in Italy, the Soviet Union will also reduce its forward-based air force. And this reduction would affect Hungarian territory. The above-mentioned speculations were not unfounded in this respect either. We know from Grosz' report that the National Defense Committee of the Warsaw Pact was commissioned to study the proposal on the F-16's. Therefore, the issue was not removed from the agenda at the Warsaw Pact level either, and it will continue as an independent Soviet proposal, although the first NATO reaction to it, which referred to verification difficulties, was rather negative.

Although unable to entirely agree on this issue, the participants in the Warsaw conference did agree overall that the differences between the Warsaw Pact and NATO conventional arms and troops in Europe should be eliminated by reduction. A political decision was made on this issue, a decision which is reflected in both the communique on the session and the separate statement on this issue.

According to the statement, the goal is to ensure that the remaining military forces should be sufficient for defense, but not for launching a surprise attack. On the basis of the responses from abroad, which are not negative, one can presume that the Warsaw Pact has succeeded in finding a principle which can be qualified as the basis for a compromise. Discovering such a principle is usually the most difficult task at international talks.

The implementation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles constitutes a natural environment for the basic principle proposed in the Warsaw Pact statement. Future implementation of this principle will require an atmosphere of confidence to permeate the talks on a 50 percent reduction in strategic arms and will at the same time contribute to this atmosphere. These talks are progressing on the basis of another principle, that of sufficient security.

The intermission caused by the presidential elections, which happens on a regular basis in U.S. politics, provides the justification for one reasonable urge: In 1988, we should conclude what we can, that is, the strategic arms talks; and begin what we can, that is, the issue of conventional arms in Europe. The latter is also proposed by the document. We are not talking about anyone trying to present the new U.S. president—whether he is named Bush or Dukakis—with a fait accompli, since the United States does not have a separate Republican or Democratic foreign policy on the basic issues, as everyone knows. We are talking about the fact that the intermission in the U.S. domestic policy should not cause an international intermission, or slow down the positive momentum in the East-West process. According to all indications, this is not in the U.S. interest either.

The talks that can be opened this year could approach the goal of reaching a self-defense level in three stages. First the disparities: The asymmetries would be eliminated by reduction; this would be accompanied by withdrawing and disbanding the appropriate forces. In the second stage, a 25 percent reduction would be implemented. In the third stage, the forces would reach a level that would rule out the possibility of attack and of executing offensive military maneuvers. This process by all means presumes the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary according to the Warsaw Pact agreement and a reduction in the national defense budget.

From the first stage onward, the plan foresees the establishment of strips in which the density of arms has been reduced along the contact line between the two systems of alliance. Some socialist countries had individually proposed the establishment of such strips earlier, and Matyas Szuros indicated at the time that these strips, with the inclusion of Hungary (and neutral Austria), could add up to an uninterrupted corridor, which should also be accompanied by a reduction of forces. Finally, the whole process should be accompanied by a thorough exchange of information and by verification, which would also eliminate the very particular concerns. The talks would deal with complementing, modifying, and making things accurate. The promptly announced visit to Moscow by Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher of the FRG, which is the NATO country in Europe with the largest conventional military force, is probably related to this. Therefore, the machinery has obviously been put in motion.

Daily Praises Dismantling of Missiles

AU2707142988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 88 p 1

[Editorial by Gabor Miklos: "One Missile Fewer"]

[Text] The debate on whether it was at all necessary to modernize Soviet missiles is in vain. Could we have avoided the return of a cold war climate and the elimination of the word "detente" from diplomatic language at the beginning of the eighties? There is no use in coming up with such theoretical speculations. It is a fact that the missiles were deployed, and then a double-zero agreement was reached. As a result, the first SS-20 intermediate-range missile was destroyed at the testing site in Kapustin Yar near Volgograd at the end of last week. The name of the U.S. marine officer who was present at the event as an inspector is John Williams. He was present and reported on what he saw. Obviously, the name of a Soviet officer who will officially witness the destruction of a U.S. Pershing II or cruise missile will also be published soon.

The implementation of the INF agreement has begun. We have repeatedly remarked that this agreement will eliminate only 5 percent of the existing nuclear missiles. However, the importance of this agreement is greater than that. It has been proved that it is possible to work out a proper verification and security system, and that neither side must fear deceit. Therefore, this agreement is a model for other agreements aimed at eliminating many more arms, like an agreement on a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear arms. Perhaps such an agreement can be signed as early as this year?

There is also another important lesson to this agreement, namely that it has become obvious that one class of weapons fewer means one additional class of security for Europe, for the two big leading powers, and for the entire world. Not so long ago, a large number of military and political experts regarded intermediate-range missiles as an indispensable component of a complex security system. The spreading of the new way of thinking has led to a situation in which an increasing number of people today think that the greatest security is guaranteed by the lowest possible level of armament. The concept of mutual security is also spreading; according to this concept, relations of mutual dependence have emerged in the world, and neither side can be secure if one side (whether we call it a partner or an enemy) feels threatened.

Obviously, the new security concept is spreading more easily in theory than in practice. Decades-old theories still exert a strong influence. Therefore, the socialist countries' proposal to mutually reexamine military doctrines as a proper preparation for disarmament is extremely important from a practical viewpoint. The current missile destruction process shows that doctrines can be modified and their foundations can be dismantled.

Will there be a continuation? The socialist countries are ready for this, and they also proved this at their recent Warsaw Pact summit. Perhaps NATO will answer with similar initiatives. The fact that an increasing number of old slogans are losing ground indicates the change in philosophy. Nowadays, it is impossible to make people believe that "if you want peace, prepare for war," nor can they be expected to list arms among the means of pursuing politics.

There are a lot of ways to increase security: without missiles and foreign troops, and with a minimum of conventional weapons. No doubt, this will be the most important and most difficult task of the remaining 12 years of our century. At the same time, this is a condition without which it is impossible to solve the world's problems and the threat of environmental destruction, poverty, and sickness. This is a matter that should not be entrusted solely to generals or politicians. This is a matter that concerns our entire civilization. Therefore, the explosion in Kapustin Yar is such a far-reaching signal.

Italian Senate President Spadolini Ends Visit

LD1907202088 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—Giovanni Spadolini, the president of the Italian Senate, who, at the invitation of Istvan Stadinger, chairman of the Hungarian parliament made a five-day visit to Hungary, left Budapest on Tuesday. Present at his departure from Ferihegy airport, were Gyorgy Misur, Hungarian ambassador to Rome, and Joseph Mitti, Italian ambassador to Budapest.

Prior to his departure Giovanni Spadolini held a press conference in parliament. He pointed out that during the negotiations similar conclusions were drawn on the latest development in disarmament. At the present phase of disarmament, initiatives should not be left with single countries and the process should be considered primarily in relations to the promotion of the reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons. The Italian political leadership highly praises the tone of the communique issued at the Warsaw summit of the Warsaw Treaty. This communique attributes special importance to the Vienna arms reduction forum as a meeting bringing progress in the reduction of conventional forces. The president of the Italian Senate in this respect stressed that he found a point of particular importance in the Warsaw document which refers to releasing energies tied up in the arms race. On the basis of his experience he expressed conviction that this wish is very accentuated in Hungary.

The majority of the negotiations with Hungarian leaders dealt with the human rights, he said. Hungary is very actively working for the implementation of these rights. In this respect the fate of the Hungarians living beyond the borders also emerged. No-one is asking for the modification of borders but anyone is permitted to demand the respect of human rights on a universal scale, said the president of the Italian Senate.

In his negotiations with Cardinal Laszlo Paskai the relations of the state and the church were analyzed in detail and the development of recent years reviewed. At the rabbinical seminary of Budapest the aim of the visit was to pay tribute to the memory of the Hungarian victims of the nazism, he said.

Responding to journalists he emphasized that as a matter of principle the agreement between the EEC and the CMEA is of great importance and it is certain that there are some common European interests to be found in the member states of both organizations.

Daily Summarizes Aczel Visit to GDR

LD2007193788 Budapest MTI in English 1248 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI)—Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP and director-general of the Institute of Social Sciences, visited Berlin on July 18-19 on the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences affiliated to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). He held a lecture and consultation for teachers and researchers on issues of Hungarian social development following the party conference. He held talks with Kurt Hager, member of the Political Committee of the SED and Secretary of the Central Committee, Margot Honecker, minister of culture, and Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences. The parties to the talks agreed to launch joint research programmes.

President Straub To Chair Paris Meeting

AU2007130688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jul 88 p 5

[Text] Academician Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council, left for Paris on 18 July to chair the meeting of the Permanent Admission Committee of the International Council of Scientific Federations. Bruno F. Straub is chairman of this committee.

Returns From Paris

LD2107005088 Budapest MTI in English 2005 GMT 20 JUl 88

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI)—On Wednesday Academician Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council returned from Paris where he participated at the session of the Permanent Admission Committee of the International Board of Scientific Associations.

Church Affairs Head Delivers 'Harsh Words' for Bishop

AU2007084588 Vienna DIE PRESS in German 19 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Budapest/Vienna (Kathpress)—Using harsh words, Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, last weekend showed the Catholic episcopacy the limits of criticism. At a reception in Esztergom, held on the occasion of Archbishop Laszlo Paskai's elevation to cardinal, Imre Miklos rejected the calls of "certain church personalities" for more freedom. "Hunting for popularity," these people are asking "pathetic and rhetorical questions, which are by no means proof of their leadership qualities," Miklos said, referring to an article "by a bishop in a newspaper."

With this statement he was clearly alluding to Endre Gyulay, diocesan bishop of Szeged, who, in the government paper MAGYAR HIRLAP, recently called for more equal cooperation between the state and the church. Gyulay did not participate in the Esztergom celebrations.

In his reply, Cardinal Paskai heeded Miklos' advice that the church first has to "account for itself" before criticizing the state. He is a servant of the church and demands an opportunity for the church to "develop its positive qualities in the service of harmony and peace," the cardinal said.

The attack on Bishop Gyulay had been widely expected in church circles, since the Hungarian Catholics have been hoping for more leeway as a consequence of Paskai's more self-assured policy. For about 6 months the primate has readjusted, step by step, the course of his late predecessor Lekai, a course that was often criticized as "too friendly toward the regime," and has helped to have church wishes presented to the government at a meeting with Premier Karoly Grosz.

Apparently, Veszprem Diocesan Bishop Jozsef Szendi, the author of this package of demands, has also come under criticism from the State Office for Church Affairs. However, it is unprecedented for the chairman of this State Office to personally attack a bishop in public, even though he did not mention Gyulay's name.

Only recently, Jozsef Cserhati from Pecs, secretary of the bishops' conference, in an interview with Western journalists showed an attitude which is rather more convenient to the regime. "The state has realized that a reform is possible only together with the church" he said, adding that the church is ready for a dialogue. Asked whether there had not been too many compromises toward the communist state over the past 40 years, Cserhati responded that the church actually had received quite a lot in return: "The state has ordered many things we did not like, but also many others we were happy to accept." And he added, tongue-in-cheek: "The Marxists are stubborn guys—it is not so easy to get along well with them."

New PPF General Secretary Huszar Views Role

AU1807075688 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Jul 88 p 3

["Text" of interview "broadcast by Budapest Domestic Service on 11 July" with newly appointed PPF General Secretary Istvan Huszar, by Henrik Havas: "The PPF Can Turn Into the Most Comprehensive Political Forum of Public Life"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Havas] You were elected general secretary of the PPF 1 week ago. We welcome you here in the studio. I almost made the mistake of introducing you as the director of the Institute of Party History. Will you keep this position as well?

[Huszar] No, I will not, and, if all goes well, the upcoming Central Committee session will release me from my present position. [passage omitted]

[Havas] How different is the PPF now in 1988, compared to 1984 when Imre Pozsgay became general secretary?

[Huszar] It is essentially different. I think that today the PPF is playing a much less formal role in political life, like that of an electoral mechanism. It has for a long time ceased to be only an occasional organization used for holding elections! I think that the PPF could become the most comprehensive political forum in our public life.

[Havas] Many people say that this is true of the PPF National Council but not necessarily true of the lower PPF organizations. Many people identify the PPF with a dull organization that encourages people to do voluntary work, one that is not really a public forum.

[Huszar] I do not know whether this is true. I do, of course, fear that the voice of the National Council organs can be heard at a greater distance than the voice of PPF committees operating in individual localities. I spoke today with the head of one of our committees in charge of dealing with elderly people. He said—and I also experienced the same thing—that the PPF activity provides the real public life in small and larger communities. The activity of a given PPF committee affects the life of an entire small community. I think that we very often oversimplify this PPF activity. [passage omitted]

[Havas] A recurring issue is the need for the PPF to have a real membership. We know that the PPF is not present, for example, in working places, in schools, and in other institutes. Can we change that?

[Huszar] I would really welcome it if—under our current political situation and with our expected development, and considering that a political reform process is under way in Hungary—we carried out a responsible reevaluation of the role played by the PPF in our political system, and we also supplied multifacted guarantees for this role. [passage omitted]

MSZMP Appoints Working Collectives, Committees

AU2007194888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "MSZMP Central Committee Advisory Working Collectives and Committees"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has elected the chairmen and members of its advisory working collectives and committees. Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the 19-member Economic Policy Working Collective. Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the 26-member Educational

Policy Working Collective. Janos Lukacs, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the 18-member Party Building Working Collective. Istvan Szabo, chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, was elected chairman of the 14-member Cooperative Policy Working Collective. Lenard Pal was elected chairman of the 26-member Scientific Policy Working Collective. Csaba Hamori, first secretary of KISZ, was elected chairman of the 14-member Youth Policy Committee, and Janos Lukacs was elected chairman of the 10-member Cadre Policy Committee.

The MSZMP Central Committee elected Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, chairman of its Agitation and Propaganda Committee. The following are its members: Gyorgy Aczel, director of the Social Sciences Institute; Jeno Andics, director of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Gyula Bereczky, president of Hungarian Television; Tibor Czibere, minister of culture and education; Istvan Hajdu, secretary of the MSZMP Budapest Committee; Mrs Kosa Magdolna Kovacs, secretary of the National Trade Union Council; Bela Kopeczi, retired minister; Sandor Lakos, chief editor of PARTELET; Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Katalin Radics, director of the Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Pal Romany, rector of the Political Academy of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Miklos Nemeth was elected chairman of the Economic Policy Committee. The following are its members: Ferenc Bartha, president of the Hungarian National Bank; Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Economic Chamber; Csaba Csaki, rector of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences; Janos Hoos, chairman of the National Planning Office; Imre Kovacs, director of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Orban, director general of the EGIS Pharmaceutical Enterprise; Imre Pardi, retired chairman of an MSZMP Central Committee department; and Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee.

Interview With PPF's Imre Pozsgay Reported

AU2007103688 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 88 No. 1957 p 44-45

[Report on interview with Imre Pozsgay, PPF general secretary and MSZMP Politburo member, by Luka Ivkovic in Budapest, date not given: "A Party Secretly 'Without Openness'"]

[Text] Budapest, June—Although journalists were very interested in the press conferences with prominent Hungarian party, state, and scientific workers during the MSZMP extraordinary conference, it will be noted as a unique curiosity that almost all the 250 accredited foreign journalists who were in Budapest at the time, came to the press conference held by Imre Pozsgay.

Who, in fact, is Imre Pozsgay?

The 50-year old politician has now been general secretary of the PPF for 4 years. He came to this position from the post of minister for culture and education. He is well-known because he avoids making stereotypes and avoids routinizing his sociopolitical work. In Hungary, he is considered to be the most qualified to speak on international relations.

He is very popular in Hungary and the well-informed say that in the secret ballot for members of the new Politburo at the latest party conference, he received the most votes from the delegates present.

We talked for more then 2 hours in his office, where he kindly received us. He said that he was very happy to speak to NIN. When we told him that there may perhaps be some uncomfortable or unpleasant questions during our talk, he said that there are no such questions for him.

When we asked at the end if he perhaps wanted to authorize the text before it was published, he answered that he respected journalistic freedom and honesty.

[Ivkovic] At the just ended extraordinary MSZMP conference, attention was particularly paid to that part of your speech which related to the need for a far wider involvement of all citizens in the various areas of life and decisionmaking.

[Pozsgay] It has become clear to party members that things cannot continue the way they have been going until now. This conclusion was reached because of huge pressure from the public who were not and are still not satisfied with this course of events. This dissatisfaction was particularly expressed during meetings prior to the extraordinary party conference. In my opinion, the happy circumstance of such a situation, if I can say so, is primarily that the whole country (that is not just party members, although they are included) has perceived where such a road would have led us.

[Ivkovic] Could you explain this a little more specifically?

[Pozsgay] In this case, we did not dare leave the view of the party membership and public opinion outside the walls of the conference. On the contrary, these opinions had a very important effect on everything that took place at the conference.

In my opinion, the recently ended extraordinary party conference marked the end of one and the beginning of another period in our party. What we have achieved is that the party can again act as the vanguard and liberate itself from stereotypes and its hitherto passive and

defensive behavior. It can now undoubtedly stand at the head of all action and social activities. In this way, both the party leadership and membership will come out of this unenviable situation and will not perceive new occurrences in society as a defeat, but will accept them as their own convictions.

[Ivkovic] Quite a lot has been said about the minority in the party, pluralism of interests, and the freedom of thought.

[Pozsgay] Because of some kind of shyness, we have until now secretly dealt with these questions. The party leadership in particular thought that this is how it should be. A party was considered a vanguard party merely because it had many members. However, whether we want to or not, we have to admit that there are various currents and various attitudes in the party itself. Until these currents can be expressed in an organized form, party life cannot be dealt with as a living and real movement.

[Ivkovic] The question arises: How can an organization be effective when it is at the center of all events and various interests in continuous conflict? I believe that to be efficient one should adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, which means that bureaucratic centralism should be exchanged for democratic centralism.

Decisionmaking and the realization of political convictions should be made possible through greater democracy in the party. The clash between the various political views will not be dangerous for party unity.

We recently started work on passing a new party statute. I cannot say in advance what the new statute will be like but it will certainly consider the contents and atmosphere of the just ended extraordinary conference. I see no reason and no justification for the party becoming factions. We do not need separate [uoblicen] organizations within the framework of the party, but we must guarantee that no one will be refused anything if he has the opposite view.

I will add that under the present circumstances we often do not even know exactly whether the minority is in fact the majority.

[Ivkovic] Hungary is a one party state, but on various occasions recently the views of those who are called dissidents here have been heard in public.

[Pozsgay] First of all, these people are not in danger. In recent times, action has been rarely taken and is rarely taken in Hungary against those people who think in a different way politically. I can say that the existence of those who think differently has not been threatened by anything.

As long as a movement, association, or organization carries out its activities in the spirit of the Constitution and regulations, it will have the right to concern itself with political as well as cultural action.

A law on public meetings is being prepared. In cases of public protest and demonstrations, such as there were in March this year, or if a citizen wants to make a statement which is not identical to the official political line, this will be made possible, like in all civilized countries, in the context of legal regulations, but so that the peace of other citizens is not disturbed.

[Ivkovic] In Hungary and the world, your view on the position of nationalities and national minorities is highly regarded. This is perhaps natural when it is known that about 5 million Hungarians live outside Hungary's borders.

[Pozsgay] We accept historical facts as they are. They are painful for us Hungarians, as one third of those of Hungarian nationality, in relation to the number in the country, lives outside Hungary's borders. When I talk about this I must also state that members of various peoples live in Hungary, too, and we have carried out some injustices against these people in the past. Now the attitude toward members of the various peoples in Hungary has normalized, although there are some questions which have not been completely solved. However, we do not want their problems to be a subject for polemics, nor for them to depend on the condition of our relations with some countries, nor to depend on what kind of attitudes there are toward Hungarians in a certain country.

I want to stress that we particularly appreciate that very correct and civilized attitudes have been established in Yugoslavia toward all peoples and nationalities, and of course toward the Hungarians who live there as well, and that these issues are very well regulated in your Constitution.

[Ivkovic] As far as the position of the Hungarians living abroad is concerned, the situation of Romanian citizens of Hungarian origin who live in Erdely is particularly topical.

[Pozsgay] We can no longer conceal this but we must say openly and to the Hungarian and world public that the situation of the ethnic Hungarians who live in Romania and especially in Erdely (Transylvania) has worsened.

I stress with bitterness that solutions are being sought in Romania to deal with the position of the Hungarian nationality and other nationalities who live there, which are not in harmony with the times in which we live.

At this moment, we are witnesses to a violent assimilation; human dignity is being offended and the institutions of a people are being taken away. All this has a

harmful effect not only on the political relations between Romania and Hungary, but also on the mutual relations between the Romanian and Hungarian populations.

What is particularly topical, and moreover, I would say, acute and painful, is the destruction of Erdely villages. Nobody believed that this would be carried out, and this goes beyond the ugliest dreams. I would not like to use harsh words, but I must say that if this is carried out, it will be Europe's greatest disgrace of the eighties

[Ivkovic] You mentioned that there are no major problems with the ethnic groups in Hungary. However, there is an issue which is quite reluctantly discussed here. That is the question of the position of the Romanies.

[Pozsgay] I think that we Hungarians must be very attentive and understanding about the problem of the Romanies and not only us but also the whole world.

This is primarily a demographic problem. As long as it has been possible, we have hushed up the problems of the Romanies. It is high time that we got rid of our various prejudices. It is simply a matter that for the last 40 years we have not found a way of smoothing out the cultural differences between Hungarians and the Romanies. Because of this, the Romanies have to a great extent lagged behind the Hungarian people. This primarily concerns their way of life, but also mutual relations and finally mentality. While a very low birth rate is typical for Hungarians, the Romanies' birth rate is very high and close to the birth rate in "third world" countries.

Many mistakes have been made in our country concerning the Romanies and the basic one was that instead of integration in all fields of society, there was an attempt at assimilation. We must look at all prejudices seriously and critically. Unfortunately, because of our attitude toward the Romanies, we have somehow created for ourselves the problem of national minorities. We have now begun to seriously deal with this, primarily within the framework of the people's front.

[Ivkovic] To return briefly to where we began, that is to the cadre changes which have taken place and about which much is being said.

[Pozsgay] Much has been said and explained about this, both in our country and in the world. In brief, I would say that such an outcome was in a way expected, not so much in that this involves individuals who were not reelected to the Central Committee or the Politburo as in that certain changes had to be made.

As I said at the beginning, this was also in some way a demand of the party's grassroots.

It is natural that some people who had been in the state or party leadership for years, found it difficult to understand and accept reality that they had not received the necessary number of votes at the conference and therefore were no longer able to remain members of the Central Committee and Politburo. As time has passed, they have accepted this as reality. It is good that in the end all this has not been understood either in party organizations or by those who were not elected, as some kind of settling of accounts but primarily as a reflection of what the new party course represents.

Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference

AU1907100288 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 88 pp 1, 5

[Andras Banki report: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Changes In the Allowance for Child Care Institutions—The New Government Statute—Who Will Substitute for the Premier?—A National Trade and Market Inspectorate Established—Emigrants and Immigrants—Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference"—in Budapest on 14 July]

[Excerpts] Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz gave the following briefing about the session of the Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers approved its new statute and then issued a decree on the role and authority of the minister of state. The Council of Ministers determined the issues related to the employment of leading local council public servants.

The government created a National Trade and Market Inspectorate as a budget-financed agency of national authority under the supervision of the trade minister and as a legal successor of the National Trade Chief-Inspectorate.

The Council of Ministers approved the decision of the Committee on Planned Economy on updating the fee system for children's catering institutions and on the program for reducing enterprise subsidies.

Following the briefing, Rezso Banyasz answered questions. [passage omitted] MAGYAR NEMZET: What was the reason for the establishment of a National Trade and Market Inspectorate and what will be its main tasks?

[Banyasz] The new body is a budget-financed agency with a national-level sphere of authority. Its head is appointed by the trade minister and its staff is limited by the government to 40-50 people. The government expressed its hope that the staff could be reduced here, too, by standardizing the tasks and organizing work more rationally.

In addition to supervising the the protection of consumer rights and quality, the tasks of this new body and of the district inspectorates include the examination of limitations in economic competition and of abuses of economic power. [passage omitted]

HUNGARIAN RADIO: We have heard that changes will be introduced in the system of contributions for children's schooling as of 1 January 1989. Why was this necessary, and why exactly in the middle of the school year?

[Banyasz] [passage omitted] The government has now approved the decision of the 6 July session of the Committee for Planned Economy. The committee found out that the current system of contributions and of allowances is extremely bureaucratic and contradictory. Differentiation is being applied less and less as 70 percent of the parents are today paying the maximum fees for children's catering services.

According to the plan, this fee will be standardized in every nursery, kindergarten, general, and secondary schools as of 1 January 1989, and will cover the expenses of current basic food norms. All the other services, like education and child care, will be free of charge, and the state will also cover the operational expenses of these institutions. [passage omitted]

VESZPREMI NAPLO: The National Assembly has recently elected a new minister of state and the Council of Ministers has now decided on his tasks and sphere of authority. Could you give us more details about this?

[Banyasz] In order to achieve a more balanced government activity, it is the task of the new minister of state to work out a comprehensive system of government tasks deriving from our social policy tasks and to encourage and constantly closely follow the implementation of these tasks. The new minister of state will also be in charge of working out new forms of cooperation between the government and organizations and bodies that represent interests, forms that better suit today's requirements. [passage omitted]

The new minister of state will also coordinate the state tasks connected with our science policy. He will organize and manage the distribution of information on the work carried out by the Council of Ministers. On behalf of the government, the new minister of state will supervise MTI, Hungarian Radio, Hungarian Television, the MAGYAR HIRLAP, and the Hungarian Public Opinion Research Institute. [passage omitted]

Leaders Public Appearances 7-11 Jul

AU1507160988 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 8 and 12 July report on the public appearances of the following leaders (date and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Janos Lukacs, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in a reception held by Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the Mongolian Embassy in Budapest on 11 July. (12 July, p 5)

Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, on 11 July paid a visit to Tolna County, where he met with local council and party officials and visited a production cooperative. (12 Jul, p 5)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi received Salvador H. Laurel, vice president of the Republic of the Phillipines, who paid a private visit to Hungary; date and place not given. (8 Jul, p 3)

Olechowski Continues Official Visit to U.S.

Visit Previewed

AU2707111888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 88 p 8

[Commentary by Wlodzimierz Lozinski, TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent: "Minister Tadeusz Olechowski Is Visiting the United States"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski is commencing his visit to the United States on 25 July, at the invitation of Secretary of State George Shultz. He will spend the first 3 days in New York, where he will hold talks with representatives of economic, scientific, and cultural circles, and meet with representatives of Polish circles. This part of the visit envisages, among other things, a speech at the Foreign Policy Society, a discussion at the Institute of East-West Security, and talks with Mayor Edward Koch and financier David Rockefeller.

During the official Washington part of the visit, Minister Olechowski will hold talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead, and other representatives of the administration and members of both houses of Congress.

The visit is an important event in the process of normalizing and improving relations between Poland and the United States. This is the first visit at the foreign minister level after a 9-year break caused mainly by the American policy of sanctions and unilaterally imposed political, economic, scientific, and cultural restrictions.

Thus, during the normalization process that began 2 years ago, and following a series of meetings and visits by politicians from both countries, Minister Olechowski's visit is a gesture meant to restore normal political dialogue between the heads of diplomacy, in which all problems of interest to both sides should be resolved. The Washington talks are also assuming a broader international dimension. After all, in East-West and U.S.-USSR dialogue, Poland attaches great importance to the role of the U.S as a great power. We are pleased by the results of this dialogue. We also hope that it will develop, bringing further disarmament decisions and paving the way to broader international cooperation.

It is significant that Minister Olechowski is going to Washington soon after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Warsaw and the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, during which new disarmament initiatives were formulated which also underscore Poland's energy in this process and in the search for all possibilities of improving European relations. Poland's part in European dialogue; its domestic policy based on broad, democratic national accord; and its reforms present favorable conditions for creative, partnerlike talks.

It should also be remembered that the renewal of American-Polish relations has taken place under the very same administration, that of President Ronald Reagan, that caused them to deteriorate at the beginning of the eighties. Let us consider those times as having an absence of realism, which we hope is reappearing during the general improvement in East-West relations. In these circumstances, Minister Olechowski's visit is an opportunity to confirm that in U.S. politics, an improvement of relations with Poland is an important part of broader realism and of a desire to cooperate. The Polish Government is expressing such a desire all the time.

Meetings Held in New York

LD2607205388 Warsaw PAP in English 1828 GMT 26 Jul 88

[By PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York, July 26—Currently on an official visit to the United States, Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski met during his stay here with top officials of the Kosciuszko Foundation, which represents scientific and cultural activities of American Polonia.

Olechowski met also with editors of THE NEW YORK TIMES as well as with representatives of Polonian press and other environs of U.S. Polonia.

Olechowski said that Poland attached great importance to development of cooperation with the Kosciuszko Foundation and emphasized the contribution of the organization to scentific and scholarship exchange with Poland as well as to cultivation of Polish culture in the United States.

Foundation officials told Minister Olechowski about preparations for the third U.S. Congress of Scholars of Polish Descent.

In his talks with representatives of Polonian circles, Olechowski expressed an opinion that his visit to the United States bore out the interest of both governments in improvement of Polish-American relations.

While discussing the importance which Poland attached to progress in normalization of relations with the United States, Olechowski stressed that good Polish-U.S. relations would encourage consolidation and expansion of Polonias broad ties with the mother country.

Representatives of Polonian milieus voiced big interest in changes in Polish legislation which expand possibilities of economic cooperation with Poland, particularly of investments in that country.

Olechowski also met here with representatives of Polonian press holding various views and stands towards Poland, often full of prejudice, dislike and subjective evaluations of events and changes which take place in that country.

Olechowski also met here with representatives of Polonian press holding various views and stands towards Poland, often full of prejudice, dislike and subjective evaluations of events and changes which take place in that country.

However, irrespective of differences which divide the press, it expresses ever bigger interest in the processes of historic changes going on in Poland and in the development of contacts between Polonia and the homeland and stresses its positive attitude towards Poland's development and consolidation of its international position.

Olechowski also met with commentators of THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the most influential papers in the United States.

The animated talks focused on both Polish-American relations and Poland's economic development. Olechowski answered questions concerning Polish internal and external policy, especially in the context of problems of reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe and the Jaruzelski Plan on decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. Initiatives on reduction of conventional armaments and dispersing armies in the central European zone generated particular interest.

While in Washington Olechowski will be received by U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

Lecture on East-West Relations

LD2607211888 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] New York, July 26—Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Tadeusz Olechowski, gave a lecture on the role of Poland in East-West relations in the American Foreign Policy Association here today. The main thought of the address, as well as the discussion which ensued, was the statement that Poles are aware of the fact that the world needs a stable and developing Poland, being a significant factor of creating correct international relations.

Minister Olechowski discussed the main tenets of Poland's foreign policy and its position in the world. Poland is a loyal member of the Warsaw Treaty but it is also connected with the whole world and sees prospects of its own development in the context of world development, widely understood cooperation with all countries, including the United States. Due to its central location in Europe Poland is doing everything to strive towards a peaceful settlement of disputes to avoid any type of military conflict.

Olechowski stressed that Poland, having entered the period of historic economic and political reforms, also needs an "international enviroment" which would respect the territorial-political realities shaped after the Second World War which make possible wide economic cooperation, cultural and trade relations, tourism, the transfer of thought and ideas.

As far as East-West relations are concerned Poland sees itself as a state which may facilitate mutual understanding of the interests of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, Olechowski said.

Minister Olechowski expressed the opinion that Poland, due to its historical experiences and geographic location, has a proper understanding of the interests of both sides, can be a moderating factor in East-West relations and a spokesman of pragmatic tendencies in international relations.

Olechowski's address at this American opinion-forming forum met with much interest and a lively response.

REUTER Reports Ship Detained in Venezuela

LD2607122288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] On Sunday, REUTER news agency reported that the Polish ship MS "Kuznica" was arrested in Venezuelan territorial waters. The reason, the agency stated, was the claim that the ship was smuggling 7,000 tonnes of arms to a Latin American country. Jerzy Gromczewski, press spokesman of the Polish Ocean Lines [PLO], when asked about this matter explained that the MS "Kuznica" 's maintaining regular connections with ports on the western coast of North America, was stopped [words indistinct] by the Venezuelan border authorities on Friday, while sailing, with a pilot on board, to the port of Maracaibo. The authorities queried the several-tonne batch of dangerous freight, which also comprised ammunition. The freight was correctly marked and classified, and entered correctly in the ship's documents.

After the ship was halted, the PLO informed the recipient and the foreign shipper. They will make a decision on the (?cargo's) fate. The commander of the MS "Kuznica" has directed a protest to the Venezuelan border authorities concerning their behavior, which was contrary to the law in relation to legally-shipped freight destined for a recipient outside Venezuela.

Further Coverage on Official Gorbachev Visit

Impact of Visit Viewed

AU2607152188 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 23 Jul 88 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jerzy Baczynski, Jacek Poprzeczko, and Zbyslaw Rykowski: "Mikhail Gorbachev in Poland—We Need Each Other"]

[Text] Our attitude toward the USSR has been full of complexes and myths. The complex of the Big Brother turned into a disease of our national psychology, and this disease was no figment of the imagination. It is difficult to forget that Stalin always had the last word in Polish affairs, that in October 1956 the Soviet troops left their bases for maneuvers, and that Khrushchev arrived in Poland without an invitation. It was hard to fail to

understand the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee in 1981 and to pretend that one did not know why Suslov came to see us at that time.

Although the complex of the Big Brother continues to weaken our resolve to carry through reforms, it was a useful alibi for our own fears, inefficiency, and frustrations. How many times the pointing of the finger at the East was used as a substitute for explanations and ended the discussion.

That complex was also present in the official statements about Polish-Soviet relations, and there was not enough sugar to suitably sweeten these statements. The Byzantine ritual of celebrating our friendship took reality out of our relations.

That was how two competing myths developed. The official myth enjoined us to view our mutual relations as immaculate and as something that continued to get increasingly perfect. The popular myth doubted the equality of mutual benefits, suspected that economic accords made us the losers, and stimulated historical resentments.

But then Gorbachev came along, and now we are watching a slow erosion of the two myths. The policy of openness has revealed an image of the USSR that does not negate our national memory or the experience of the Polish tourist. [sentence as published] Instead of asking ourselves "Will they invade?" we continue to ask "Will they succeed?"

The USSR is becoming a real country, not a country from a good or bad fairy tale. It has suddenly become obvious that we both have similar problems and face similar challenges and that the great country in the east is not a finished creation, but is a living organism, one that is looking for its new identity after years of stagnation. The vision of a monolith has collapsed and the reformist and conservative forces have appeared in the USSR and in our country. From the highest Kremlin forum it is possible to hear the words that we have never dared to pronounce openly in the past. The USSR, skinned of propaganda mythology, has become closer and more obvious to us. Nowadays it is encouragement and not warnings that continue to be transmitted to us. Fear has been replaced by hope, and it was with hope that we welcomed M. Gorbachev in Poland.

Has his visit met our expectations? It depends on what one expected of it, because our expectations obviously varied. They increased after the government spokesman had said that the visit would open a new stage in Polish-Soviet relations and that it would be possible to evaluate it "against a broader historical background of the many centuries of Polish-Russian relations."

However, it seems that the importance of such events is not that they may produce some momentous breakthrough, but that they reflect, or do not, the true processes of society. M. Gorbachev's visit amounted to a direct meeting with Soviet perestroyka and Polish renewal.

It was not only in our country that innumerable guesses and speculations attended the preparations for the visit. Several hundred Western journalists (including over 40 from Japan) arrived in Warsaw, expecting some spectacular gestures and political sensations. Because the publication of the official program continued to be delayed, the wildest rumors began to circulate on the subject of whom the general secretary was to meet when and where. These rumors kept circulating until the very end of M. Gorbachev's visit.

As soon as the program of the visit was published, representatives of the two sides continued to be bombarded with questions such as why Krakow and Szczecin were selected for a visit, why the Soviet side would not give an official reception for the hosts, why no speeches would be made at the airport, who would be invited to the Royal Castle, whether M. Gorbachev would attend planned meetings with the people (M. F. Rakowski: The time is over when spontaneous meetings were planned), whether Academician Sakharov would be in the Soviet party (he would not), and so on.

This will be a different visit, one that will depart as much as possible from protocol and the present ritual, the organizers explained. Besides, M. Gorbachev resents the straitjacket of protocol and would certainly make some changes to the official program. He is also coming to Poland to establish direct contacts with the Polish people under the new conditions....

This was what we were promised, and the visit showed that the promise was fulfilled to a great extent. But, at the same time, it became obvious that, despite the best intentions, it is very difficult to ignore ingrained habits, to reconcile the official program with the unofficial one and spontaneity with the needs of security, and to satisfy the great expectations created before the visit.

We will not describe the course of M. Gorbachev's travels, because the mass media supplied us with detailed reportage on every day of the visit. Moreover, the journalists accompanying our Soviet guests certainly saw much less than the millions and millions of television viewers. The Polish and the foreign pressmen had a very restricted access to events, because only a limited number of journalists could attend some selected functions. Even television, which had special privileges, was very often helpless and late in action.

M. Gorbachev's trips around Poland should have become a great television show, because modern propaganda requires that even political events become an attraction for television viewers. But, probably because our television teams lack the necessary experience or

because they did not know whether the people on the spot or the television viewers are more important, extensive passages of M. Gorbachev's meetings with representatives of the Polish communities were "left out." Commentators tried to fill in such gaps, but their efforts to adapt themselves to the informal style of the visit were often quite lamentable, which is rather a pity since M. Gorbachev is no doubt a "great communicator" and a television personality. He speaks vividly and convincingly and is a master of gesticulation and facial expression. His delivery is often just as important as his words.

His speech at the Warski shipyards was an example of this. Although he had a ready-made speech, he laid it aside (under the influence of General Jaruzelski's speech and because of the atmosphere in the hall, as G. Gerasimov said) and addressed the gathering impromptu. This created great confusion among the mass media (the speech was translated via television in Warsaw, and TASS was compelled to quickly withdraw the original text from the journalists and to transcribe the new speech from a recording). It is difficult to assert how far the impromptu speech deviated from the original speech, but this was of no major significance, because what mattered for the listeners was the very fact that M. Gorbachev addressed them in his own way. Such situations arose many times, but our reporters were either not there or were too far from the event. (Who of them listened to M. Gorbachev's talk with Bishop Jan Szkodon in the Mariacki Church, with a group of shipyard workers who buttonholed the general secretary in the K-2 shop, and with farmer J. Bakan...?)

No doubt, M. Gorbachev continued to greatly complicate the reporters' work. Actually, all programmed events were considerably delayed, at times by as many as 2 or 3 hours. Perhaps this was the fault of the program, which was too overloaded and which left no safe room for the guest to hold impromptu meetings and talks, although it was obvious from the very beginning that such meetings would be crucial components of the visit and that M. Gorbachev attaches great importance to them.

It is difficult to say how many such open air meetings and talks took place during the 4-day visit, but no doubt we could count them in dozens. But has M. Gorbachev learned anything crucial from them about Poland? Well, we think that he could have learned more than he actually did, because his meetings with the Poles were overorganized and not enough organized, all at the same time.

M. Gorbachev's travels were attended by extremely tight security measures. These measures are determined by security experts, and there is no doubt that these experts cannot be too careful. However, some measures seemed too exaggerated. The closure of Krakow to all traffic and of the market square to the public for several hours before M. Gorbachev's arrival were exaggerated security measures. Also, the conditions for issuing permits to attend various functions were too tight in view of other security measures. Each time the Gorbachev cavalcade made an appearance, casual pedestrians in the street and the inhabitants of the houses along the route reacted in a lively friendly manner. Unfortunately, in many cases, as we were told, the security people were concerned how to prevent access to M. Gorbachev rather than to make it possible.

What about inadequate organization...? Most meetings, except for the meeting with the Polish intellectuals at the Royal Palace in Warsaw, were reduced to official speeches and, despite M. Gorbachev's efforts, to rather hasty talks with people, to the signing of books, and to exchanging gifts and various tokens of affection. Could not the visit to the Szczecin shipyards (the official program provided for eight official bodies to ceremoniously welcome M. Gorbachev) have included, say, a 15-minute talk with workers, with, say, the workers council, or with the trade unionists? Could not our guest have been allowed to have longer and quiet talks with representatives of various communities, aside from friendly meetings in the street?

We do not know how the visit was programmed. It is certainly easier to propose which extra events to include in the program than to leave anything out of it. (During the visits made by M. Gorbachev's predecessors no one would ever complain of not having enough of such visits.) We should also remember that both sides have a hand in drawing up a visit program. The program for M. Gorbachev's visit was courageous and original compared with the traditions of our mutual contacts. Foreign journalists at once noted that never before had a general secretary in office visited a Catholic Church during an official visit and met with intellectuals, who included persons unconnected with the governing circles. On top of this, M. Gorbachev made an impromptu visit to a private farmer near Szczecin. All this was commented upon as the Soviet leadership's recognition of Polish reality.

Before Gorbachev, "Polish socialism" was most often regarded by Moscow as a deviation from the "general laws" and as a worse and temporary form of the socialist system. The Polish comrades were assaulted by accusations and instructions on account of the unsatisfactory rate of collectivization and atheism, on account of the insubordination of creative communities, and on account of the excessive cultivation of separate national traditions.

It was significant that in this context M. Gorbachev said that the notion of socialist pluralism can also be applied to the mutual relations of the parties and countries of our camp, which amounts to complete respect for the specific conditions of each country, for the methods with which each country wants to achieve its own goals, and for the roads each country wants to follow to achieve the common goals.

Gorbachev said in the Sejm: Equality, independence, and the joint solution of the problems facing us are now becoming the irrefutable criterion of our relations, which

continue to be freed from the elements of paternalism and to be fully invested with voluntary interestedness, partnership, and collegiality.

It goes without saying that this is not a simple process and that such changes cannot be carried out overnight. During a press conference we asked V. Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, to tell us how paternalism demonstrates itself and what is being done to eliminate it. He said that paternalism was definitely a thing of the past and that "you know best yourselves" what it involved. He said that the rejection of paternalism could be seen in, say, the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski talks, which "were free of any tinge of instruction."

The political customs of concealing domestic conflicts and the quarrels among the socialist countries are also on the way out. New forms of solving conflicts, of which no country or groups of countries are free, must be devised. How extensive can the freedom of the individual allied countries be and how it should be practiced so that the allies do not violate their mutual interests and are able to promote joint interests?

Several times during the visit people raised the question of the "Brezhnev Doctrine," in line with which an intervention could be carried out if the allied interests were threatened in the opinion of the USSR. There was no direct answer to this question, but a new character of relations among the socialist countries was clearly defined.

When at the final press conference a DPA woman journalist asked V. Medvedev "whether the sovereignty of each socialist country denotes the complete sovereignty of such a country, or whether it applies only to independence insofar as socialist construction is concerned," he replied that "there can be only one answer, namely, that the principle of sovereignty in interstate and interparty relations is unconditional. The principle of independence in relations between socialist countries is like the principle of relations between states with different political systems."

It was stressed many times during the visit that its meaning consisted not only of high level meetings and talks, but also of bringing the people of Poland and the Soviet Union closer together and of creating the atmosphere and the facts that favor such a rapprochement. One could certainly say that this smacks of the rhetoric of the old days when the friendship between the two peoples, the ties between societies, and the brotherhood of man were stressed on more or less solemn occasions. But in those days such rhetoric was wishful thinking rather than real intentions.

The process by which societies can be really brought close together calls for more complicated political measures. Above all, it calls for the recognition of the fact that societies are internally different and that winning their real acceptance of political measures can be effected only as a result of a reliable knowledge of that complicated lineup and of the riches of views, attitudes, and even moods. "The policy that does not enjoy the support of the working people and workers is worthless," M. Gorbachev said in the Szczecin shipyards, which symbolize the workers protest against political willfulness.

If the policy conducted "in the name" of the people is to be turned into the policy conducted with the participation of the people, how can this be expressed in the area of contacts between the Polish and Soviet peoples? First, these contacts should be made easier by the simplest expedient, that is, by freedom of travel. In Szczecin a worker told Gorbachev that it was easier for him to travel to some distant country than to the neighboring USSR. Referring to this, Vadim Medvedev said at a press conference that radical decisions had been made in the USSR in the past few months to eliminate the administrative barriers to tourist traffic. The only barrier that still remains is the poorly developed tourist base, but efforts are being made to have it developed. However, it is common knowledge that, as last week's issue of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI reported, the very decision to simplify travel procedures is not enough, because bureaucratic machinery is still slow in its work and because it is still difficult to travel to and from the USSR. This is what M. Gorbachev has often heard during his various meetings with our people.

But what matters is that the two sides have resolved to facilitate people-to-people contacts. New border crossings continue to be opened, and the joint declaration on the visit mentions efforts "to improve exchanges without having to use convertible currencies and to streamline customs regulations." The Krakow rally stressed the importance of contacts between the younger generations in the two countries.

Efforts to expand and simplify cultural cooperation and exchanges of ideas are just as essential.

The joint declaration states that the Polish ethnic group in the USSR will be able to organize its own cultural-educational associations so it can cultivate the Polish language and culture. The declaration also stresses the role of the associations set up in Poland by the Belorussians, Lithuanians, and Ukrainians. Little was previously said about these matters (especially in the case of the Poles living in the USSR), because they were regarded as "delicate."

The dialogue between the Catholic Church in Poland and the Orthodox Church in the USSR also attests to a new atmosphere, and the declaration mentions this. All these facts and announcements confirm that efforts are being made to really enrich the ties between our two societies and to ensure that these ties take into account the specific conditions of the two countries and the presence of various cultural, philosophical, and intellectual streams.

There are times when diplomacy requires that the unpleasant facts should be ignored, but man's memory does not classify the facts into pleasant and unpleasant. The genuine accord between peoples must not be built on passing over certain facts and half-truths in silence.

The falsifying of the history of Polish-Soviet relations has been the most important psychological barrier to freeing Polish awareness from its anti-Russian complex. The Polish-Soviet declaration issued in April 1987 announced that the truth of history will be rehabilitated. M. Gorbachev's visit has demonstrated that this announcement was not just lip-service. The two sides have reaffirmed their determination to make efforts to reveal and to evaluate with justice the events in which the Polish people were also victims. "Truth and justice," M. Gorbachev said in the Sejm," may be late in coming, but come they must." W. Jaruzelski shared this conviction when he said: "Every crime and all suffering has a moral dimension. It is impossible to cancel them. Nor must one pass over them in silence."

Many of the observers attending the visit hoped that some spectacular statements would be made about various matters, especially about Katyn. What they heard was that this matter, too, would be clarified by a joint commission of historians. However, the Polish people's mourning for the victims of Stalinism and the wrongs committed during deportations has already been made official. Joint mourning has now been extended to the known and unknown Polish graves in the USSR.

Now we can clearly see how irrational and how harmful for our mutual relations the fear of telling the truth about the more distant, the more recent, the good, and the bad history of our neighborhood has been.

After all, the times when movies that showed Cossack charges against Polish resurgents were put into cold storage are not so distant. But now the leader of the country in which Suvorov is honored as a national hero has placed flowers at the spot in which Tadeusz Kosciuszko swore to fight for his country, has visited the shipyards whose patron fell victim to Stalinist repression—no one knows where he was executed and when—and pays homage to the Polish soldiers who fought at Monte Cassino and in the Warsaw Uprising.

Only a past that is fully relieved of the heavy burden of the wrongs waiting to be righted is able to provide a complete picture of the tradition of Polish-Russian solidarity and the value of our alliance.

M. Gorbachev's visit has confirmed the importance of the alliance for the two sides. For us, this alliance is a guarantee of our security and of the inviolability of our borders. This guarantee was symbolized by M. Gorbachev's visit to Szczecin. The USSR also needs an alliance with Poland, and M. Gorbachev spoke of this fact in the Sejm: "We are in favor of a strong socialist Poland, not only because we want to have a thriving and friendly Polish state on our Western borders, but also because the PPR's stable development is of great importance, both for our joint security and for the entire European policy."

It was no accident that during his speech in the Sejm M. Gorbachev put forward new peace proposals for Europe, proposals consonant with the Soviet doctrine of "new thinking" and with the concept of the "common European home."

The Warsaw Pact states seek to create such a situation in Europe, in which only defense would be made possible and sudden aggression and offensive operations would be made impossible. It was precisely in Warsaw that the Political Consultative Committee presented a draft of specific procedures and principles for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. Progress in disarmament and efforts to reduce the tension between East and West may also create advantageous external conditions for the two countries' economic development.

There was not much discussion of Polish-Soviet economic relations during the visit, because the basic issues of this cooperation (including the 10-year postponement of our dollar debt to the USSR) had been settled at an earlier date. The sides stressed that economic effectiveness subordinated to the rules of the market will be the supreme principles of our economic cooperation. At a press conference, Vadim Medvedev said that, among the socialist countries, Poland and the USSR are most resolute on the question of currency convertibility.

The convergence of the lines of change in our two countries was discussed many times during M. Gorbachev's visit. Although our conditions, potentials, starting positions, and individual solutions are different, the goal is the same—to create democratic and effective socialism and to put a humane face on it. "Today our agreement on the fundamental matters that determine the future is exceptionally good," W. Jaruzelski said. " These matters are perestroyka in the USSR and socialist renewal in Poland. In our country, various dogmatic and conservative 'guardians of the sacred fire' not so long ago condemned and wrongly evaluated the internal and external aspects of our renewal. They have lost their footing ever since our party has adopted its great program for restructuring."

The new lineup of our relations with the USSR has strengthened the reformist camp in Poland and has created opportunities to expand this camp. This is because the dilemma that either we go for democratization or for the defense of the Polish raison d'etat is becoming a thing of the past. Government policy that respects social pluralism and aspirations does not expose our sovereignty to any harm. The time is over when a mere look at a map was enough to clinch an argument. And also over is the time when anti-Soviet rhetoric

preaching Poland's independence was enough to create an opposition program and to erect insurmountable barriers to dialogue with the reformist forces in the governing camp.

It can be said that we have a national consensus with regard to perestroyka. Everyone sees it as a great opportunity. Nor is it difficult to guess what would happen if the policy of restructuring had lost its battle.

Perestroyka also needs practical Polish support in the form of, say, a social accord that would prove that pluralism does not threaten the stabilization of the country and the alliance, and that democratization helps stimulate the economy.

One of the crucial new things about Polish-Soviet policy is the fact that it is ceasing to be a closed-doors policy. We are forming our relations with the Soviet partner in a new way. This is a task not only for the politicians in government, but also for all forces of society. The international situation is in favor of the Polish reforms. M. Gorbachev's visit has confirmed that today the room we have for searching for our own political and economic solutions is much larger than at any time before.

We should now look at a map in a different way. We should look for new opportunities and not for national fears of them.

Priest Addresses Gorbachev

AU2707135388 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 24 Jul 88 p 1

[Address by Father Professor Mieczyslaw Krapiec, Ordo Praedicatorum, at the 14 July meeting with M. Gorbachev at the Royal Palace in Warsaw: "The Sovereignty of the Nation"]

[Text] Mr General Secretary and Mr Chairman of the State Council, the contemporary issues of human rights and of the sovereignty of nations and states—these issues continue to be keenly discussed—had their historical and objective place in Polish culture in the Middle Ages and have them now. The very problem of restricted state and national sovereignty, which was linked with the famous Brezhnev's doctrine not so long ago, appeared in the history of Poland and Europe as far back as the Middle Ages in the form of the famous dispute with the Order of Teutonic Knights, whose ideology was to convert heathens to Christianity, even by force and sword, if necessary.

The Teutonic Knights, who were brought into Poland to defend Polish territories against Prussian invasions, changed the doctrine of defense into the doctrine of aggression. At the Constance Council, which took place at the beginning of the 16th century, Pawel Wlodkowic, rector of the Krakow Academy, elaborated and justified the doctrine of the sovereignty of nations and states. He proclaimed as immoral and erroneous the doctrine that restricted the sovereignty of nations, even if this was done in the name of the then highest ideals such as the propagation of Christianity and the conversion to Christianity by force and sword.

Since those days the Polish people have always been against restrictions on sovereignty in the name of any ideal, even the most lofty ones. The concept of the sovereignty of states and nations, which was created as far back as the Middle Ages, is now gaining its in-depth theoretical justification through the recognition of the sovereingty of man and the human being.

It is the human being that is the primary sovereign and the primary object of human rights and duties, because only man, by virtue of his cognitive powers and love, is able to comprehend himself, the world, and whatever surrounds him, and to make decisions. Man's sovereign decisions are the ultimate foundation of the state's sovereign decisions. In the same way as the human being, which is always a living sovereign, may never become a mere plaything and may never be treated as a plaything and be subject to the decisions of those who are stronger, so the state, which organizes its citizens as a sovereign community, may not become a mere subject to the decisions of stronger states, because every state is sovereign in making its own decisions and laws. This is how we viewed this issue at the Catholic University in Lublin, where years ago we discussed it with colleagues, including Professor Karol Wojtyla, who is now John Paul II. Today it is precisely this John Paul II who in his universal teachings continues to always stress the sovereignty and independence of the human being; human rights; and man's dignity as a sovereign and as a goal and not as an instrument of all human activities. It seems that the statements made by Mr. General Secretary M. Gorbachev are consistent with the concept of the sovereignty of man, nations, and states when they stress partnership in decisionmaking and in solving various problems. Mankind would feel more secure if this fact were especially confirmed in some way.

Czyrek Views Pluralism, Pro-Reform Coalition

AU2507173688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 88 p 1

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PRON National Council, by Jerzy Wisniowski: "There Is an Urgent Need for a Pro-Reform Coalition"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Wisniowski] I took part in your meeting with representatives of Krakow opinion-making circles. In keeping with the intentions of its organizers—the Krakow PRON Council and "Kuznica"—the meeting was about political pluralism and the idea of a pro-reform pact, and it gave participants an opportunity to formulate many critical assessments and opinions on, among other things, the state of our economy and the psychological condition of society. Among the postulates that were advanced—they were addressed to the authorities

in a broad sense—was a call for a credible vision of Poland over the next few years and a new system of values. What is your attitude toward this postulate?

[Czyrek] But we already have a vision. Perhaps we have not made it as widely known as it should be, but we cannot accept that we do not have one. What we are striving to create is a Polish, humanist, and democratic model of socialism. Polish, because it should take account of the pluralist nature of our society, of society's historical traditions, the original achievements of Polish social and political thought, and the best experiences acquired during the recent and the more distant past. Humanist, because man—in all his inner richness—stands at the center of our activities as the supreme value. Democratic, because we categorically reject the centralized system of administration by directive that is a relic of the Stalinist era. We consider self-administration in a wide sense to be the essence of democracy, and we are creating increasingly broader legal guarantees for it.

However, no vision or program can be realized on a one-shot basis. I myself feel that time is slipping away, so I can understand the impatience and irritation that many people feel when they are faced with the fact that everyday reality is so drastically at variance with the vision that we are talking about.

We were completely frank about these matters at the last, Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. We were sharply critical of the mistakes that have been made and the delays that have arisen. At the same time, we pointed to the need to expand the fronts for common activity aimed at reversing the negative phenomena that exist in various spheres of economic and public life, accelerating the process of democratization, and improving the way in which the economy operates.

[Wisniowski] Is an anticrisis pact what you have in mind?

[Czyrek] I would prefer to speak of a pro-reform coalition based on mutual trust that, despite the differences that exist, would unite all Poles who are interested in reforming life so that it becomes more prosperous, more just, and more dignified. It is not a question of the coalition assuming some kind of organized form, although I would not rule out such a possibility in advance. It is a question of creating, without waiting for signals or directives, platforms for common activities in concrete villages, communes, and neighborhoods, as a result of which things would improve, and progress—although at first modest—would be made.

[Wisniowski] One of things pointed out during the Krakow discussion was that there already are "small coalitions" in operation. Thus, there is something that can serve as a start....

[Czyrek] That is indeed true, although we sometimes fail to notice these developments, weighed down as we are with everyday cares and difficulties. We sometimes forget that, despite the shortcomings that still exist, we are changing as a society, that we are becoming more mature and, I would say, more civic-minded. This is undeniable and an undoubted achievement of the last few years.

What is important now is that the changes that have already taken place or are taking place in society should be affirmed through everyday action and behavior, on the part of both entire social groups and individuals.

[Wisniowski] In the discussions that are currently taking place it is being stressed that a condition for the social activity that you mentioned is the according of due attention to the pluralist character of our society and the drawing of appropriate conclusions for political practice from this fact, but the idea of pluralism is often understood in different ways.

[Czyrek] We support a Polish model of pluralism that evolves out of the sociopolitical realities of our country and the broad needs and aspirations of our society. We do not approve of the rules of the game for bourgeois pluralism, with its confrontational-competitive aspects. Our course is the course of dialogue and national accord. It creates a broad platform for participation in joint administration and government for all individuals and social groups—regardless of the world outlooks to which they subscribe, their ideological and political standpoints, and the extent to which they are critical of the authorities actions—that support the existing legal order and sincerely desire national prosperity and the strengthening of the state.

Under this kind of model, there is not only room for pluralist structures that already exist—the Consultative Council attached to the State Council, the Polish Club for International Affairs, and other organizations—but also for bodies that are being established or will be established. If they support the constitutional order, they ought to be able to operate freely and make their own contribution to enriching social and political life. There is no place for excessive caution in registering them on the part of regional authorities.

This points to the need to speed up work on the draft law on associations. As soon as the draft is ready, it will be submitted for "roundtable" discussion, that is, public discussion.

It is and should be important for all of us that we reach joint agreement about assessments of existing economic and administrative mechanisms, that we reach decisions jointly about what we should do next, so that we can make further significant progress in national development and improving life for the population. Every original thought is valuable, and every useful initiative is important. This knowledge should be present in the minds of all those who aware of public and national needs and are right in calling for fewer words and more action.

[Wisniowski] Thank you.

'Revolutionary Changes' Viewed on National Day

AU2607125888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-24 Jul 88 p 1, 3

[Editorial by Jerzy Majka, editor-in-chief: "Not the Most Festive of Thoughts"]

[Text] Tomorrow is Poland's Rebirth Day. Forty-four years have elapsed since that historic 22 July when new social forces assumed revolutionary power on the first patch—liberated by the Soviet and Polish Armies—of territory of the Polish state. The manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation—the program of the Polish left, allied in the National People's Council—was hung up on the walls of the newly-liberated city of Chelm.

This marked a turning-point in Poland's recent history. Both those who had no doubt about the importance of this revolutionary turning-point and those who sought to treat it as a passing phase had to accept it as a real fact and include it in their political calculations.

The July Manifesto initiated a period of profound revolutionary changes in Poland. Today it is already a historical event. It expressed the contemporary aspirations of the working classes, and those were realized in People's Poland. The fruit of these revolutionary changes is the unprecedented social advancement of working people, the industrialization of the country, the development of culture and education, secure borders, and reliable allies. These changes were so profound that everyone today, regardless of the views that they espouse, owes their social position to them.

It is difficult to apply yesterday's yardsticks to the present. Progress has given rise to new needs and new aspirations, new problems and new dangers. The difficult present, the growing number of challenges, means that even on this festive day we should think about today's and tomorrow's issues first and foremost.

Viewing the year from July through July, we can say that we have experienced a difficult year that has been full of clashes between the reforms and obstacles to reform and the social tensions that this has given rise to. This has been the seventh year of the changes inspired by the resolutions adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the second year of trying to attain the high goals set at the 10th party congress.

The provisions of the second stage of the reform and further changes in the political system were formulated during a broad discussion involving specialists, work forces, and all those who are interested in these issues. On the basis of an initiative launched by PRON and supported by our party, these issues were made the subject of a nationwide referendum. Two-thirds of Polish society expressed a view. The majority of those who voted expressed support for radical reforms.

The outcome of the reform was treated with all due seriousness. Far-reaching changes were introduced to the program for the implementation of the second stage of the reform. This showed that the authorities consider the voice of society seriously and that the process of democratization is assuming a lasting character. Nevertheless, the prices and incomes operation that was carried out at the beginning of the year was clearly rejected by society, which was reflected in, among other things, bitter employee conflicts and several strikes in April and May.

At the Sixth Central Committee Plenum at the end of last year, the party fully set out its reform intentions concerning the economy, the reform of the political system, and legislation affecting public life. The Seventh Central Committee Plenum was characterized by profoundly critical and self-critical views of the effects of reform-oriented activity. The Central Committee gave its full support to extraordinary powers granted the government by the Sejm for the purpose of breaking resistance to the reform of the economy. At the same time, the Central Committee appealed to all social groups, including people who consider themselves to be independent, to build a joint proreform pact and front.

If we assess the year, the result dispels emotions. Even this kind of recollection of the most important facts reflects the dramatic nature of the events that accompanied life and work since last July. The research conducted by public opinion research centers showed that there were fears, and often even annoyance, about a decline in the material standard of living. The research also indicated that the public's sense of security was diminishing. Opinions of this kind were also set out in PRON assessments and declarations.

But something that is of equally great importance is that the majority of society withdraws into itself when it is said that conditions for all of society are determined by the economy's performance and that changes geared toward achieving greater efficiency are taking place too slowly. However, this does not diminish the appropriateness of the many critical statements of the authorities made at workers' meetings.

Was this just a year of difficulties and a period during which tensions ran high? The goals that we are trying to achieve as a result of the reforms assumed a clearer form over the year. There is no doubt that what matters is a new vision of socialism and far-reaching restructuring in all areas of life. We are consciously using the Soviet term restructuring so that renewal does not sound just like some cosmetic touching-up operation. Essentially, Soviet restructuring and Polish socialist renewal are about the same thing: a form of socialism in which people would be content.

The correct paths to be taken were suggested at the Seventh Central Committee Plenum. They were suggested by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in an exhaustive Politburo report. The resolution presents these suggestions in an abridged practical form.

In economic affairs, which give rise to so much controversy and conflicting assessments, it is most important today to carry out an objective and honest assessment of the economic results of the first half of the year. This should lead to harmony in the assessment of facts by all participants in the process of social debate—the government, trade unions, socioprofessional associations, consumer federation, and others. If such an assessment suggests corrections to economic policy, then these suggestions should be treated with the utmost seriousness.

Conviction about the need to restructure the economy is widespread. Unless we solve this problem, we will have to continue to stand in line in front of shops. The present structure of the economy is incapable of satisfying the needs of the domestic market or boosting exports. It is also generally felt that the restructuring is strongly opposed by industries and industrial branches. The Seventh Plenum resolution provides clear guidelines concerning alterations to the National Socioeconomic Plan over the next 2 years and the drafting of subsequent plans for the nineties.

We are forming new institutions that make the Polish political system more democratic. This is making it possible for more and more people to take part in shaping politics and running the country. The people's council elections were an event that deserves to go down in the calendar of socialist development in Poland. For the first time in decades, it was the voters who chose. The new councils will have considerably expanded powers as of the beginning of the new year.

Yet society does not feel that it is jointly running the country. Despite the provisions of the Constitution, administrative executive bodies are often stronger than the people's councils. Thus, the people's councils' supremacy over local bodies of state administration is pure political theory.

The Seventh Plenum indicated the need to expand the platform of national accord. Let us say this to those who shun the party and authorities, wait in the sidelines, and confine themselves to criticism: Shape Polish culture with us, together with all the supporters of the reform. There is only one condition; a feeling of responsibility for Poland and for the Polish raison d'etat. In this sense, there is no room only for those who wish to represent foreign interests in Poland, those who adhere to the principle of "the worse it is, the better."

As the chief force of the reform, the party must reform its own style more energetically than before. Party organizations and cells are still fearful for their position and unconcerned about real influence and genuine recognition. There is also a lack of such boldness in cadres policy which, although it is new, actually appears old, worn, and ineffective in the eyes of society.

These are not the most festive of thoughts. But can one have two faces, one for Sunday and one for Monday? Even on National Day one has to consider how to deal with worries and problems. Only such an attitude permits a trace of optimism.

This year's July holiday was preceded by a great Polish week. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting permit such a description. The visit was a demonstration of the new style of relations between the allied socialist states. Sovereign equality, a complete understanding for national and historic circumstances, mutual respect, a feeling of interdependence, a genuine interest in the experiences gained in forming the kind of socialism that people like—that is the visit's contribution to what I would call a new Gorbachev style of relations within the socialist community.

The visit was of profound importance for Polish-Soviet relations. uniformity of objectives concerning socialist renewal and perestroyka and a uniformity of experience in counteracting the obstacles to change have led to the visit. It has encouraged a qualitative change in mutual relations—from friendship and cooperation between states, right up to rapprochement between peoples. Openness in tackling all controversial issues paved the way for this change.

The flowers laid at the Kosciuszko plaque in Krakow and at the monument to the Little Insurgent in Warsaw, the tribute to the soldiers of Monte Cassino and to the city of Szczecin, and the meetings and friendly talks gave the visit a special dimension. The Soviet leader's charm remains in our minds. One has to smile when one reads the material of some Western reporters who tried to play down the importance of the visit.

A major signal for peace, detente, and disarmament sounded in Wars during this great Polish week. At the beginning of his visit, Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed this signal in his Sejm speech, which called for gradual three-stage conventional disarmament in Europe. The communiques from the Political Consultative Committee session put these thoughts into concrete terms. This session ended the great Polish week. Once again a tone of warning sounded in Warsaw. The accumulation of such vast quantities of weapons in Europe threatens our common home. Conventional weapons can be as dangerous as nuclear ones when there as many nuclear reactors as there are in Europe. Chernobyul is an ominous warning. One has to struggle in order to make this truth understood. The Jaruzelski Plan tells us which way to go.

On Saturday we are entering the 44th year of People's Poland. In October we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, in November the 70th anniversary of independence, in December the 40th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers' movement. So this is a year of historical reflection, a time to take a fresh look at many matters. I think that during this reflection, it will be necessary to establish with greater determination the role of the people who shaped this Polish history under favorable and unfavorable conditions.

Jansa Trial Draws to Close; Sentences Passed

Relatives, Public Await Outcome

AU2007150088 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] The trial of David Tasic, Ivan Borstner, Franci Zavrl, and Janez Jansa continued before the Military Court on Roska Street in Ljubljana today. All the objections by the accused, Franci Zavrl, have been overruled on the basis of a decision by the Supreme Military Court in Belgrade. The proceedings [words indistinct] will be conducted in Serbo-Croatian, but the accused may speak Slovene.

The president of the bench warned the relatives of the accused that they must not make any statements connected with the proceedings at the trial, because any statement may (?prejudice) the course of the trial.

About 100 people gathered today at Roska Street, where they are calmly following the events and waiting for the outcome of the trial.

Trial Ends; Zavrl Comments

AU2607141988 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] The trial before the Military Court in Ljubljana concluded a few minutes ago. On emerging from the court building in Roska Street, Franci Zavrl said the following:

[Begin recording] As expected, the trial continued today with the concluding speeches. Kajfez, the defense counsel of the first accused [Jansa] spoke first. He said that the principles of legality were violated during the procedure, that other persons besides the examining judge took part in the examinations, and that detention was unjustified and that it negatively influences the attitude of the people toward the military court. He repeated the well-known argument that there were no reasons for excluding the public from the trial, because the incriminating document had been changed a long time ago and would have been accessible to the public if the act had been committed.

Again one could hear the expected protests at the abolition of Slovene in the capital of Slovenia. [end recording]

Franci Zavrl is continuing his description of the details of his defense he presented to the bench yesterday. He said among other things that the sentences will be handed down tomorrow at 1300.

Sentences Handed Down

AU2707133488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] After 6 days of the trial before the Ljubljana Military Court, sentences have been passed today: Warrant Officer Ivan Borstner is sentenced to 4 years in prison; Journalist Janez Jansa and Franci Zavrl, MLADINA Responsible Editor, to 18 months in prison; and the fourth accused, MLADINA Editor David Tasic to 5 months in prison.

The bench was in session from (?0800 this-morning) until it passed the verdict at 1300. It was established that all four are guilty of betraying a military secret, because they, as it was stated, handled a document of the Ljubljana Army District Commander pertaining to the organization, tasks, and combat readiness of this Army district's units.

While we are reporting, explanations for the sentences are being read in the court. Accused Franci Zavrl, who was the only one free during the trial, was not present when the verdict was read. He told the people gathered in front of the Military Court building—some 10,000 are there—that he did not consider the trial legal and legitimate. A similar statement was made by Igor Bavcar, member of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights.

At this moment, the citizens are waiting quietly and without any incident for the appearance of the accused Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Borstner. The prosecutor did not demand that their detention be extended until the sentence becomes legally valid.

After the announcement of the sentence and the reading of the explanation in the Military Court in Ljubljana, a press conference will be held which will be attended by the president of the bench, Colonel Djuro Vlaisavljevic, and Prosecutor Lieutenant Colonel Mazic.

Judging by Franci Zavrl's reaction, it is certain that the people sentenced will lodge appeals against the sentence to the Higher Military Court in Belgrade within the limit set by law.

Slovene Assembly Hears Trial Report

AU2007152888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Prior to the beginning of today's session of the Slovene Assembly, about 90 people, mainly women, gathered outside the republican parliament building, because the first item on the agenda for the chambers session was devoted to the Assembly Presidium's report on the court proceeding against Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner.

Quiet members of the public and members of the Committee for Human Rights were allowed to listen to the report that has been released to the media from the gallery of the great Assembly Hall.

The only piece of new information in this report was the sentence that the Assembly most categorically condemns the decision of the Ljubljana Military Court to hold the trial in Serbo-Croatian which, it is said, is not in line with the federal and republican constitutions.

After the delegates had endorsed the proposal to set up an assembly commission to analyze criminal law, delegates at a joint session of all chambers heard a report by Dusan Sinigoj, Executive Council president, on implementing the FEC's May measures.

Slovene Protest Issued

LD2607181088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The statement by the SFRY Presidency that constitutionality and legality at the trial in the Ljubljana Military Court were not violated was met with consternation, indignation, anxiety, and protests by the Slovene public. The stand of the Presidency was painfully echoed among Slovenes abroad, and in particular among those who live in neighboring countries, Dusan Semolic, secretary of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, said today at a session of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium Executive Committee. The members of the committee discussed the problems associated with the use of the Slovene language in conducting the criminal procedures in the Ljubljana Military Court. According to Semolic, everything concerning this case shows the weak points of society and of its sections which depart from the principles of respecting legality and constitutionality which should protect an individual from abuse by authority. Commenting on the earlier expressed demand that Slovene representatives in the federation should speak Slovene, Semolic said that people in the federal organs should be required to have a passive knowledge of the various languages spoken in Yugoslavia.

In the debate, Ciril Zlobec said that the explanation offered by the SFRY Presidency on this issue represented a great insult to the Slovene language, while the claim that the procedure in the court was being conducted within the framework of constitutionality and legality was an act of cynicism. Zlobec also believes that in the past decade or two nothing similar has happened in Slovenia which would have caused so much damage to intranational relations.

Joze Smole said that the SFRY Presidency as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and head of state should adopt a clear stand, and should not reply to the opinion of appropriate federal organs. Therefore, according to him, the SFRY Presidency should be asked once again to adopt a new stand on the protection of constitutional order. Smole in particular spoke about the question of language in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. Since Serbo-Croatian is used in the YPA, some people conclude that this is also the official language of the Army, and therefore of the military judicial organs. Smole also pointed out a view put forward by Milorad Lukac in the latest issue of DANAS, that Serbo-Croat is the official language in the YPA. This is an arbitrary interpretation, Smole stated. Serbo-Croat is the language of command in the YPA but it does not mean that it is also the official language of the Army. In all of its parts, the YPA should take into consideration the equality of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia as written in the Constitution. Smole also acquainted the Executive Committee with the conclusion of a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium that these problems would be discussed at one of its next sessions.

In its conclusions, the Executive Committee stressed that the demand for a consistent respect of constitutionality and legality was becoming increasingly topical. The committee expresses its consternation and indignation over the lack of respect for the initiatives of sociopolitical organizations, and with the fact that the military organs are acting to the detriment of the accused. The Committee also protests the stand of the SFRY Presidency and supports the undertaking of an initiative for an appropriate constitutional procedure.

A report was also submitted at the session of a group of Slovene cultural workers, that is, their initiative committee, rejecting interpretations on the use of language in Slovenia which have recently appeared and which in fact introduce Slovene as a second-rate language in our state. "Such interpretations, the report states, have primarily political conotations separate from the language ones. We see in them an attempt to devalue the Slovene constitution and the problems of Slovene sovereignty. At least the SFRY Presidency ought to be aware of the destructive political effects of its statement, made on the eve of the holiday—Slovene people's uprising day. The meeting of the Slovene cultural workers views the trial at the Ljubljana Military court within the context of broad political events, assessing them as the increase of pressure against the Slovene institution and public as a whole."

In support of the above, a working group for the Slovene language of the Slovenes in neighboring countries, emigrants and workers in temporary employment abroad, made a statement supporting the protest statements of the Council for the Slovene Language attached to the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, the Slovene Presidency, and the Association of Slovene Writers. The working group says in its statement that "events in connection with the trial at the Military Court represented not only a factual violation of the existing rights, but also opened up prospects for a dangerous—to

civilians—process of reducing the position of Slovene subjects, cofounders of the new Yugoslavia, to the level of threatened minority groups for whose rights the SFRY itself is fighting."

Protest Letter Sent

LD2607181888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—At a session today of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium Executive Committee, Joze Smole, president of the Slovene Socialist Alliance, informed the Committee's members about the contents of a letter sent to the SFRY Presidency in connection with the trial in the Ljubljana Military Court. In the letter, the SFRY Presidency is asked to intervene with the military organs and, in its capacity as the Armed Forces' supreme commander, to take appropriate measures. "A decision by the Senate of the Ljubljana Military Court to conduct the trial of Borstner, Jansa, Tasic, and Zavrl in Serbo-Croatian was met with great indignation and protests by the Slovene public. The issue was discussed by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Slovene Assembly last week."

The letter stresses that the Senate's decision is contrary to both the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and, in particular, to Article 212 of the Slovene Constitution.

In addition to referring to a number of the constitutional articles, the letter also contains a warning that the Senate's decision has embittered Slovenia's professional and broader public who are well acquainted with their inalienable constitutional rights regarding the use of the language. First reactions occured as soon as the indictment, written in Serbo-Croatian, was delivered to the accused. The court's decision not to conduct the trial in the official language of the republic in which it was to take place was interpreted by the public as a provocation and an attempt to reaffirm the special position of the YPA organs which, allegedly, are not obliged to observe and respect constitutional provisions relating to court proceedings.

"As we understand it, the chairman of the Ljubljana Military Court Senate based his decision to conduct the trial in Serbo-Croatian on a book of rules which regulates the activities of military courts more specifically. However, it is an indisputable principle that no book of rules can abrogate constitutional provisions including those of the Slovene Constitution," the letter states.

'Dignified' Conduct Called For

AU2007154588 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Presidium of the City Conference of the SAWP of Ljubljana today addressed an appeal to the Ljubljana people which among other things notes that it supports the positions of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of SAWP Republican Conference and of the Initiative Committee for the Protection of Human Rights with the SAWP.

At the same time it expresses its disappointment and (?regrets) that the military justice has not accepted the well-intentioned proposals, undoubtedly necessary [words indistinct], to include the public (?in the course of the) trial. The trust in the criminal proceedings being objective and just has undoubtedly been strongly reduced because of this.

The Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Ljubljana SAWP City Conference therefore supports the endeavors that all the possibilities of control over the course of the trial should be ensured, including the demand that it should be conducted in Slovene.

The appeal to the Ljubljana people further says that the present difficult situation demands a sober, dignified, and cultured behavior. Dignity and a cultured behavior (?was absent) yesterday in front of the Military Court building, as well as in some (?irresponsible) calls for protest gatherings, and in marking up the walls. [words indistinct]

On Thursday evening, we celebrate the Uprising Day of the Slovene people. Let us celebrate it with dignity and with the (?proud) feeling that our fate depends chiefly on us alone; this includes the fate of our young Slovene state and of our city. In this spirit, we congratulate you sincerely on the holiday, the appeal by the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Ljubljana SAWP City Conference says.

Dam Protesters, Police Clash 25 Jul

LD2607124688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Koprivnica, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Yesterday's quiet protests and verbal encounters in Gotalovo and Gola, in the municipality of Koprivnica, developed during the course of the afternoon and evening. The inhabitants of the villages on the other side of the Drava River, who had previously opposed land redistribution, are now—after the annulment of the land redistribution resolution, and despite having promised otherwise—resisting preparatory construction work for the Djurdjevac hydroelectric power station.

According to a statement issued by the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Koprivnica municipality, police assistance was requested during work at the site yesterday by Geotehnika [a construction company] of Zagreb. In the afternoon a large group of Gotalovo residents gathered at the site. There was an attack against Secretariat for Internal Affairs officials. A limited use of force was employed to protect people and resources, and to ensure the continuation of work.

The police were insulted, pushed, attacked, and had sticks and stones thrown at them. At the request of the local residents, representatives of the Koprivnica Municipal Assembly and specialist organs came to the site and held talks with them. The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection assessed that the intervention was necessary, but that in future, full cooperation is needed between the investors (Zagreb Electric Power Industry), those carrying out the work, and the local residents.

The investor can enter peasants' land only after having obtained the consent of the farmers, and paying due compensation for any damage caused. This morning, work in Gotalovo [words indistinct]

FEC Nominations Endorsed by SAWP

LD2707103588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—Nominations submitted by Branko Mikulic for new members of the FEC and new heads of some federal organs have received the support of all republican and provincial organizations of the Socialist Alliance. A written report on this will be sent to the FEC president to enable him to present a list of candidates to the SFRY Assembly delegates tomorrow.

Support for reconstructing the federal government was also given by sociopolitical organizations at fedral level.

In light of the full agreement over the nominations, the president of the republican and provincial SAWP conferences and officials of the SAWPY Federal Conference have decided that there is no need for the planned session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium this afternoon which was to sum up the views and opinions expressed during the constitutionally-envisaged preliminary procedure of electing new members to the federal government.

Under the SFRY Constitution, the preliminary procedure of nominating and electing members to the FEC takes place within the Socialist Alliance. The procedure for the present changes was set in motion last Friday at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

On the occasion, Branko Mikulic nominated the following new members of the FEC and new heads for some federal organs: Dragi Danev, Radoslav Bohinc, Franc Horvat, Jovo Panajotovic, Boris Rikalovski, Stevo Mirjanic, and Dzevad Mujezinovic.

On the basis of a report on consultations conducted in the republics and provinces over the last 4 days, the SAWPY Federal Conference this morning wrote a letter to the FEC president confirming that his list has received unanimous and comprehensive support. It was said that all the proposed officials satisfy both the general criteria required by the social contracts on cadre policy and the special criteria and conditions necessary for successfully carrying out the tasks of the posts they are proposed for.

Vojvodina SAWP Discusses Pancevo Protest

AU2607184388 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] The Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium discussed the arrival of a group of citizens from Kosovo and their meeting in Pancevo on 23 July. Presidents of the Pancevo, Vrsac, and Stara Pazova SAWP Communal Conferences also took part in the session.

It was stated that the events and demonstrations in Novi Sad and Pancevo differed as regards the participants and in other significant elements. Apart from this, the participants in the session considered that both events showed that the SAWP's legal methods were being ignored, and that people were persisting with practices that were at variance with the social decisions on the discussion and solution of serious questions.

In the proposed conclusions on the Pancevo meeting, there was a warning that the action was in contradiction to the stances of the LCY Central Committee. It was also stated that these undemocratic pressures and demonstrations cannot solve the social problems either in Kosovo or in connection with constitutional changes.

The Presidium rejected the claim that the raising of the problems in the constitutional changes because of the situation in Kosovo was the reason for the gatherings and accusations of separatism, autonomism, and opposition to constitutional and other changes against the leadership and certain officials in Vojvodina.

Along with respecting the authority of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, it is worth adding that people from Vojvodina, mainly Serbs, Hungarians, Romanians, and members of the other nationalities, demonstrated in Pancevo. So in no way can one speak of a single nationality gathering which dealt with the provincial leadership, although the reason for the gathering was the circumstances in Kosovo and the position of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Demonstrators Carry Slogans

AU2607160888 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 July on pages one and three carries a 2,000-word report by Slavko Curuvija entitled, "We Are Shouting for a United Yugoslavia," on the protest meeting in Pancevo on 23 July held in support of the Serbian leadership.

The report lists the following banners carried by the demonstrators: "Krunic, Stojsic, Radosavljevic, Matic—betrayed the people!"; "We believe in LCY"; "Long live brotherhood and unity"; "We do not accept division";

"Vojvodina is Serbia"; "We have electricity and water"; "Support to Sloba Milosevic"; "Strong Serbia, even stronger Yugoslavia"; and "Freedom to Kosovo."

The report also carries numerous slogans shouted by the demonstrators. Among them were the following: "We are brothers"; "Down with separatists"; "One Constitution"; "Down with Krunic"; "You sold the country"; "Slobodan Milosevic"; "Down with Red bourgeoisie"; and "Rise up Serbia."

Kosovo Polje Meeting on Novi Sad, LCY CC

LD2607224088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2107 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—A warning that the planned visit to Belgrade to coincide with the LCY Central Committee session would be damaging not just to the session's work but to the situation in both Belgrade and Serbia was voiced at a gathering this evening of over 400 Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje, organized by the Kosovo SAWP 16th local community. Slobodan Vucetic, member of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium who came to Kosovo Polje for the gathering, appealed to those present to reexamine their decision to go to Belgrade as their arrival would make the work on the constitutional changes and overall relations even more complicated. He said that calls for the accountability of some of the leading people had sounded like an ultimatum.

The gathering was attended by Milenko Markovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Ljuba Popovic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Bajram Selimi, member of the Pristina SAWP Presidium; and Husamedin Azemi, president of Pristina's party organization. After 2 hours of debates and persuasion the gathering was cut short.

Earlier during the gathering, Miroslav Solovic said, on behalf of the organizing committee which headed the group of Serbs and Montenegrins on the journey to Novi Sad, that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had not replied to the group's telegram of protest and their calls for some of the leading people, and Bosko Krunic in particular, to account for the events in Novi Sad and the situation in Kosovo in general. There were calls for an end to "the confusions over and differing assessments and views of the situation in Kosovo." It was said that a telegram containing similar calls had been sent to the Central Committees of the Montenegro and Macedonian LCs.

'Political Damage' Assessed

AU2607174088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 88 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "From the Thin End of the Wedge"]

[Text] Exciting, no doubt! It started on 9 July with the dramatic arrival in Novi Sad of a group of Serbs and Montenegrins; it continued with unprecedented protests and criticism after the subsequent revelation of the closed part of the session of the provincial party leadership of Vojvodina, accompanied by mutual suspicions and accusations; and it ended with a 2-day closed meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the report of its stances and assessments on the controversies of the Novi Sad case.

The drama, emotions, and irrationalities of the last few days seem to have, to a great extent, pushed into the background the necessity of a sober and realistic facing of the truth. The Yugoslav (and not only political) public expected with particular attention and anticipation that the highest executive-political LCY organ would react to the explosive and totally politicized situation.

The "Assessments and Stances" of the LCY CC Presidium were published yesterday and will certainly be the subject of many commentaries and careful analyses in the days to come. However, some conclusions and opinions arise after the first reading.

In LC practice, there have been numerous documents by its leading organs which have ordered to a greater or lesser extent directives on how things should be done, but because of the increased federalization of attitudes in the LCY, these have usually ended up in the draws of republican and provincial committees and had exceptionally little effect. This time, in addressing the public and the leaderships of some of its sections seized with worrying antagonisms and rifts, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has, on the whole, not used this directive method, however this does not have to mean that its stances and assessments will have a bad (or worse) passage. All this will nevertheless depend on what the LC will do, that is, on what it will be able to do and want to do with this document in the practical action that it takes.

Attention has been drawn to the assessment of the Presidium—and it is good that this has happened—that the arrival in Novi Sad, the attitude and individual steps by the Vojvodina leadership regarding the citizens from Kosovo, the subsequent confrontation and name-calling in the leaderships, and the rousing of passions and euphoric reactions in the public, have "done much political damage and have been negatively reflected in the intranational and interleadership relationships...." The affirmation of such an assessment in itself makes the question of the responsibility of those who have caused this political damage or made it possible through their lack of action, unavoidable. However, there is by no means enough of this in the assessments and stances of the Presidium. They only directly insist specifically on the responsibility of the information media which (had) regrouped behind their leaderships.

There is no doubt whatsoever that "with their biased and untruthful reports, euphoric commentaries, unreserved support for their leaderships, and their taking of sides," some journalists have caused and stimulated protests

and revolt, mutual suspicion, and passions, and renewed old and created new disagreements and conflicts. Therefore, the Presidium requested with justification that basic LC organizations in the publications carry out a critical analysis of their activities in the reporting of the protests of citizens from Kosovo in Novi Sad. It is also confusing and surprising that the Presidium did not request the same critical analysis of the activities and behavior from the leaderships in the "great political damage" which threatened to have "unforeseeable consequences" and in grouping and lining-up the press and other media. Is not the fact that because of a flat tire the car is leaning on the weakest side, that is the journalists, only proof of the existing balance of power in the party leadership itself?

The noticeable differences concerning events in Novi Sad were not created by the information media. A part of the media reported the events adding its own flavor and contribution to their passion, importance, and drama, but the other part reported them just as realistically and objectively to the extent that our present divided and politicized system of reporting allows. The crux of the matter is that those responsible for the existence of these "noticeable differences" are nevertheless the people who created them, and they are the leaderships or individuals and groups in them. Moreover, it would be difficult to give the primary responsibility to journalists for the fact that the warnings and suggestions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the way and method of discussing and assessing the "Novi Sad case" were not completely respected.

It seems that the presentation of assessments which mean that no one in the leaderships will answer for them (in the style of "do not do it anymore, go for joint work and overcoming problems and differences") is not in line with the earlier basic assessment of the LCY Central Committee Presidium itself on "great political damage." Putting specific responsibility on the information media therefore provokes a certain scepticism.

All those who have recently been following with serious concern everything that has happened between Novi Sad, Belgrade, and Pristina, will certainly welcome and support the resoluteness of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in its appraisal of the events. Above all, the warning that in these events the leaderships "did not act sufficiently responsible and politically prudent," and that "they contributed to a deepening of the differences and an explosion of disputes...." It is also good that it pointed out that it was unacceptable that the provincial leadership refused to speak to the citizens who had gathered from Kosovo and that the electricity had been cut off. It is good that it rejected as a method "the creation of confusion and rifts in the public through a unique propaganda war," and the insistence on "national and territorial homogenization, meetings according to nationality, and pressures like demonstrations...."

Everyone will also welcome the clear resoluteness of the Presidium when it self-critically stated that "it had not acted more energetically, it did not take the initiative, and it did not have an effective influence on preventing the negative politicization of events...." However, the question unavoidably arises: Will this self-criticism by the party leadership sufficiently guarantee that in a possible similar situation, the Presidium will have more initiative and react in a more effective and decisive way? It is clear: This country and especially the leadership needs action, initiative, energy, and promptness much more than it needs self-criticism after the event.

Promptness becomes particularly important when it is a question of the expressed readiness of the Presidium to "completely follow and involve itself when necessary in solving the open questions and problems in the work on the essential changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the constitutions of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces." This readiness deserves to be supported, but it must also be said that in this respect, the Presidium could have and should have done more until now. The differences in views concerning the constitutional changes and the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia among the leaderships in Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Pristina have again deepened in the last few months. It would therefore be worth noting that this Presidium held the well-known and generally accepted stances of the previous LCY Central Committee presidium, and of the LCY Central Committee somewhat later, of 1985, on the paths and solutions to how the SR of Serbia would obtain the constitutional and state responsibilities that it had to have along with the other republics. There were reasons for reactions.

If it had been known even earlier that the differences would remain and would lead to friction among the leaderships—and since this involves differences concerning the LCY Central Committee stances—one should have undoubtedly "involved oneself" significantly earlier in a way defined by the Statute, and it is certain that much of this would have been prevented. This should have been done especially as calls from mutually opposing positions to respect the aforementioned LCY Central Committee stances have been heard for some time now, and because there were reasons for a partial or total distancing from some of the calls to respect the LCY Central Committee stances....

In the situation such as it is in the country today and with the obligations imposed by the need for deep and comprehensive reforms, the promptness of reactions can no longer be measured in months, from week to week. Deadlines have been essentially shortened; some reactions will have to be measured in days and some even in hours.

Something else is also clear: There is no more time left. The leaderships must breathe daily according to the way that life pulsates. Neglecting this truth has meant that certain currents and events, especially in recent times,

have gone out of control. The leaderships can no longer have the right to say "something is on time when we say it is on time, whenever and however we do something cannot be late or bad."

Kosovo Serbs Hold Protest Meetings

AU2607144988 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian on 18, 19, 20, and 22 July carries reports on protest meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins in various localities in Kosovo.

The paper on 18 July carries on page 2 a 250-word TANJUG report under the heading "Threats of Mass Emigration," describing a meeting of the local SAWP organization in the village of Suhodol, Lipljan Commune on 16 July, attended by "200 Serbian and Montenegrin citizens." At the meeting, according to the report, "The fastest possible agreement was called for to enable the SR of Serbia to acquire the status that would give it authority throughout its territory in the field of people's defense and security, legislature, and planning. If this is not ensured by the future constitutional changes, it was said, the inhabitants of this village will emigrate en masse from Kosovo.

"Harsh words were used at the meeting to say that everything that has taken place in Kosovo has happened because, as they think, the SR of Serbia has not been able to exert an influence on the province, and on the strategy and tactics of the Albanian nationalists in their attempts to create an ethnically pure Kosovo and to detach it from Yugoslavia. The inhabitants of Suhodol said that many former republican and national officials are responsible for the situation in Kosovo.

"The village inhabitants particularly criticized the Vojvodina leadership and its behavior during the visit of Kosovo citizens to Novi Sad. In this context, they supported the views and stands of the Serbian LC Central Committee and stressed that the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins are not nationalist assemblies, but represent the final warning of their present hopeless position in Kosovo."

The paper on 19 July carries on page 2 a 200-word M.D. report under the heading, "Citizens' Protest Meeting in Klina," describing a gathering of "about 400 Serbian and Montenegrin citizens" in Klina on 18 July, "to protest the statements of a section of the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina." The report states that "The gathering was opened by Dragan Radunovic, president of the Local Community Assembly, who, after welcoming those present, reported that the communal authorities had been invited to the gathering, but had not appeared. He said that there would be no discussion, but that a letter would be read out protesting the speeches of a section of the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in which there had been accusations against Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The letter was read out by Dragomir Pavlovic, who was interrupted several times by the slogans 'Long live Serbia,' 'Down with the Vojvodina leadership,' 'Down with Bosko Krunic,' 'Vojvodina is Serbia,' and the like. The gathering gave support to the sixth, eighth, and twelfth Serbian LC Central Committee Plenums. Dragan Bajraktarevic then read out a protest telegram addressed to the Serbian LC and LCY Central Committee Presidiums." The same paper carries on page 5 a 200-word M.K. report under the heading "Insults, Abuse, and Denial of Successes," describing a "protest meeting" at Kosovo Polje on 18 July, "attended by more that 3,000 citizens from all parts of Kosovo." The report states that "Sreten Martinovic was the first to speak, and said that the reason for this gathering was the recent attacks leveled by the Vojvodina leadership against the Serbian LC Central Committee and against Slobodan Milosevic. During his speech, citizens frequently interrupted him with constant ovations and shouts of 'Down with Petar Matic, Djordje Radosavljevic, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec,' and so on. Zoran Grujic, member of the Kosovo Polje 17th Local Community LC Action Conference, then read a statement which included a protest against the Vojvodina leadership and gave total support to the Serbian LC Central Committee and its leadership. This statement, as usual, included a list of insults and abuse, totally denied the results in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo, and took issue with the progressive forces who are fighting to improve this situation.

"At the same time, the letter of protest included special variants of these views, with the formula, 'This is a catastrophe,' and saying that Serbian and Montenegrin children are trembling with fear and enjoy no freedom. The letter also put forward the defeatist view that attacks on the Serbian leadership and 'especially against Slobodan Milosevic' are attacks on all of us in Kosovo. Offending him, the originator of changes and the creator of hope, would make our existence in Kosovo impossible."

RILINDJA on 20 July carries on page 10 a 200-word report by M. Dragidella under the heading, "Lack of Investment for an Undeveloped Commune," describing an SAWP meeting in Istok on 19 July "attended by about 500 Serbian and Montenegrin citizens, including many from other localities." According to the report, "Marinko Tripkovic read out a protest letter addressed to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the LCY Central Committee, giving total support to Slobodan Milosevic and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The contents of this letter condemned the statements of a section of the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and, among other things, said that the Serbian and Montenegrin people demand the preservation of their language and the Cyrillic alphabet."

The paper on 22 July carries on page 5 a 300-word report by I. Musliu under the heading, "Protest Meetings Complicate the Situation," describing "protest meetings" in

Partes and Gniljane on 20 July, and an assessment of the local political security situation by the Gniljane LC Communal Committee Presidium on 21 July. The report states that "Citizens' protest meetings were also held in our commune in Partes and Gniljane, and there are indications that they will also be held in the villages of Pasjane and Silovo." "At the gathering in Partes, held the evening before last in which about 700 citizens took part, slogans familiar from earlier gatherings were heard. There were signs that a similar gathering would be organized in Gniljane, with the participation of citizens form the region of Anamorava. The LC Communal Committee took measures to prevent the organization of the gathering, and also notified the Vitina LC Communal Committee in order to prevent the arrival of citizens from this commune. Nevertheless, a meeting was held in Gniljane involving about 800 citizens, although most of these were merely onlookers. Here, the same slogans and calls were also heard. There was also baseless abuse of leaders. The assessment of the Gniljane LC Communal Committee Presidium stated that the call of the assembled citizens for the communal leaders to appear before them was not heeded, because we did not wish to legitimize with our presence such illegal gatherings organized outside the framework of the system. The two recent gatherings have complicated the political and security situation in the commune."

Montenegro LC CC on Kosovo

LD2607183388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Titograd, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—It is completely false and tendentious to claim that Montenegro and its leadership are distancing themselves from the problems in Kosovo, passively and carelessly observing the events there and not wanting to take on their share of duties.

This was stressed in the introductory report at today's session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee by Budimir Barjaktarevic, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium. He disclosed a series of facts illustrating the successes achieved in Montenegro concerning the implementation of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo. He stressed, though, that it would be highly politically detrimental to overestimate the efforts put forth, and to be satisfied with what has been achieved, particularly because the two main goals of LCY policy—halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and improving national relations in Kosovo—are not being realized and the situation in this respect is worsening.

Barjaktarevic showed particular concern over the fact that the participation of Serbs and Montenegrins in the total population in Kosovo has dropped below 10 percent and that three municipalities in that province can already be considered ethnically "pure."

Comparison of Reports on LCY Plenum Preparations

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 21 July on page 3 carries a 2,800-word TANJUG report on the LCY Presidium discussion of the preparations for a plenum on Kosovo held on 19 July. The POLITIKA item has been compared with the TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian version published in the 22 July East Europe DAILY REPORT, on pages 62-63, showing the two reports to be identical except for the subheads supplied by POLITIKA, and the following fill where transmission was interrupted:

Page 62, column one, paragraph two of item, only sentence, POLITIKA adds: ... discussion of the highest party organ devoted to the recent protest of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in Novi Sad.

Franc Setinc, leader of the working group which prepared the first version of the report on the activities of the LC in solving the Kosovo problems and which will otherwise be the basic document for the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee, said in his introductory remarks that there are no great differences in the assessments of the situation and the results achieved in Kosovo, but they nevertheless remain in some significant matters.

We will not be formalistic, said Setinc, about the difference between saying that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is continuing at an unchanged rate or whether the rate of the emigration is only worrying. He specified that this is one of these differences and added that, in any case, the situation was so serious, tragic, and painful that all strengths and responsibility should be devoted to it, not only in Kosovo and Serbia, but also in all parts of Yugoslavia. Even when there are fewer pressures than there are now, this should not console us, because it is serious enough that people have to leave their homes and the homes of their forefathers, Setinc believes. There is no significance whatsoever in a greater or lesser percentage, assessed Setinc, warning that the present intranational conflicts should not be allowed to become pressure by one people on another, as this would have catastrophic consequences.

Setinc said that differences also continue over appraisals of the activities of the Albanian nationalists and separatists whose activities are escalating, according to some people, but lessening, according to others. Appraisals also diverge at the point when some more and others to a lesser extent, emphasize the objective causes of the emigration, for example the overall bad sociopolitical atmosphere, the disturbed intranational relations, the serious economic and social problems, and the backwardness.

Slobodan Milosevic stressed in the discussion how it is exceptionally important that the clarity and significance of the 9th plenum, which is a turning point in the relationship of the LC to Kosovo, be affirmed. Milosevic said that the basic weakness of the report was that it mechanically accepted statements and assessments from several different documents so that a specific synthesis was missing.

The report contains compromising stands and seems to be trying to establish an equilibrium between the assessments of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and those of the Serbian LC Central Committee. Milosevic believes that the LCY Central Committee quite clearly needs to assess how the LCY policy on Kosovo is being implemented in order to see who is implementing the conclusions and who is not; where resistance is and who is responsible; and what is changing and why the situation is not changing more quickly.

The report must "go" according to the points in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee's 9th plenum, and this has a principle significance which is in no way organizational-methodological or has any other significance.

Milosevic continued that it is necessary to assess more closely the contribution and involvement of the Presidency and the LCY Central Committee, which have quite clear obligations. Because of the generalization in the assessments there is a lot of contradiction in the report. Milosevic thought that it was a serious shortcoming that the activities of the Federation regarding its own tasks were not more fully presented.

In Milosevic's opinion, the Central Committee must give clear answers to the question of what to do with those tasks of the 9th plenum which have not been implemented, as well as in the situation in which the conclusions were insufficient and the situation demands additional political and other measures.

Stressing that because of all this, the proposed report should be seriously revised, Milosevic made several quite specific comments about its text, and then dealt with the differences in the assessments. As he said, they are the consequence of not taking facts and their different interpretations into consideration. As far as the Serbian LC was concerned, Milosevic stressed that the differences were definitely not motivated by the desire to play down the results. We advocate that each result be affirmed, but we also state that this is cancelled by the fact that the safety of the citizens of primarily Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities has not been ensured, he stressed.

Milosevic said at the end that it is our impression that there is a tendency to reduce the conclusions of the 9th plenum to the Yugoslav program alone, which we should not permit.

Stanko Stojcevic called...(supplying TANJUG part 2 passage)

LC Membership in Bosnia Declining

AU2007152488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 88 p 4

[M.L. report: "The Mistrustful Hand Back Their Party Cards"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jul—The number of members of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC has been steadily declining for several years. The fact that there are 33,000 fewer members in the party than 3 years ago shows how far the membership has fallen. It is especially noticeable that workers are leaving the LC, for while we may assume that every fifth worker in this republic is in the LC, the picture is entirely different in the cases of other social groups. Almost all administrative workers are in the party, as are four out of five managers and officials.

Precise data show an ever smaller number of party members among workers in industry and mining, the two numerically most prominent branches of the economy in the republic. Young people are another group which are joining less, and which leave the LC more often.

Last year more members left the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC (9,843) than joined (8,306). The last time the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC was in a similar position was in 1971. For this reason, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee held a discussion today with representatives of the Communist Workers Aktiv, during which the problem of the declining numbers of workers in the party was especially prominent.

According to some participants in the discussion, workers are increasingly handing in their party cards because of lack of confidence, opportunism, and failures to carry out decisions, and in numerous cases they are also doing so because of high membership dues.

Dizdarevic Addresses Balkan TU Officials

LD2607213788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2015 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—Time for the Balkan countries to embark with greater resolve on the path of Balkan cooperation, said President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Raif Dizdarevic today in a talk with the trade union presidents of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The trade union leaders are heading the delegations of their countries to the first conference of the Balkan countries trade unions now being held in Belgrade.

In evaluating that the realist conditions and common interests do exist for Balkan cooperation, Dizdarevic said this cooperation was particularly helped by the first meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers in Belgrade last February and by the recent meeting of government officials in Sofia.

The Yugoslav president assessed that broad-based possibilities existed for the development of inter-Balkan cooperation in the domain of economy, technology, trade, transport, protection of human environment, sciences, culture, and sports.

Serbian Assembly Ends Session 26 Jul

LD2607164388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The main topic of the second day of the session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly was an analysis of the degree of implementation of the republican economic development resolution for this year. A discussion was conducted on this subject on the basis of the Executive Council report. At yesterday's session, delegates of all the chambers heard an introductory report on this topic by Dragoljub Mitic, member of the Serbian Executive Council.

The first delegates in the discussion warned of increasingly large burdens on the economy, which is contrary to all the orientations. [passage omitted]

Speaking of overcoming the economic crisis, Milos Laban stressed that such action cannot be carried out in a voluntarist fashion, but must be carried out consistently and according to plan. He called for a scientific approach in this respect, stressing the vital need for tightening links between university education and science by year's end through new systemic solutions, thus insuring their creative contribution to resolving economic problems. [passage omitted]

After the discussion, the delegates of all three Serbian Assembly chambers unanimously adopted the draft conclusions on implementing the resolution on the republic's socioeconomic development this year, which envisages tasks for organizations of associated labor, republican organs, and self-managing interest communities. In addition to these conclusions, the Serbian Executive Council is charged with examining in particular the method of payment for outstanding bills of the domestic economy abroad which are guaranteed by the state, especially with regard to the outstanding bills of developing countries. The Republican Executive Council is also charged with examining the current question of exports to the clearing market in order to establish the rights and duties of exporters from Serbia on a longer-term basis.

Also before the delegates were the draft changes to the federal law on insuring funds for the undeveloped. The proposed changes were adopted in the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Sociopolitical Chamber, but not in the Chamber of Municipalities, and so the proposed changes were not adopted. The delegates of the latter chamber think that the republican economy is already overburdened to the extent that it cannot cope with any additional burden. [passage omitted]

At today's Serbian Assembly session, Major General Milisav Djordevic was relieved of duty as the republican secretary for National Defence, owing to his new duties. Colonel Slobodan Mikic, head of the Department of Atomic, Biological, and Chemical Defense attached to the SFRY Armed Forces General Staff, was elected new secretary.

The Serbian Assembly session thus ended its 2-day work. The main task was completed yesterday when the delegates endorsed the draft amendments to the Republican Constitution, which was submitted for a 3-month public discussion.